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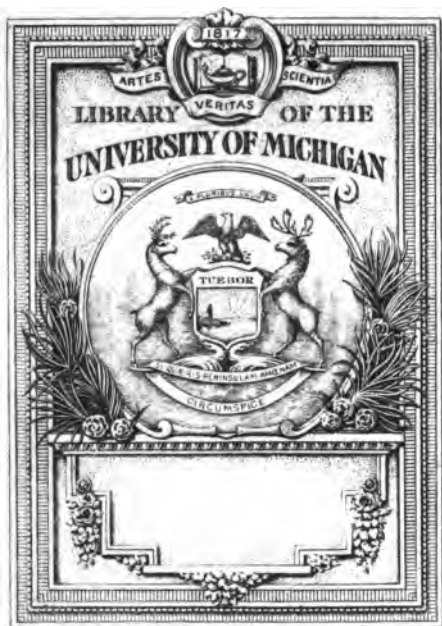
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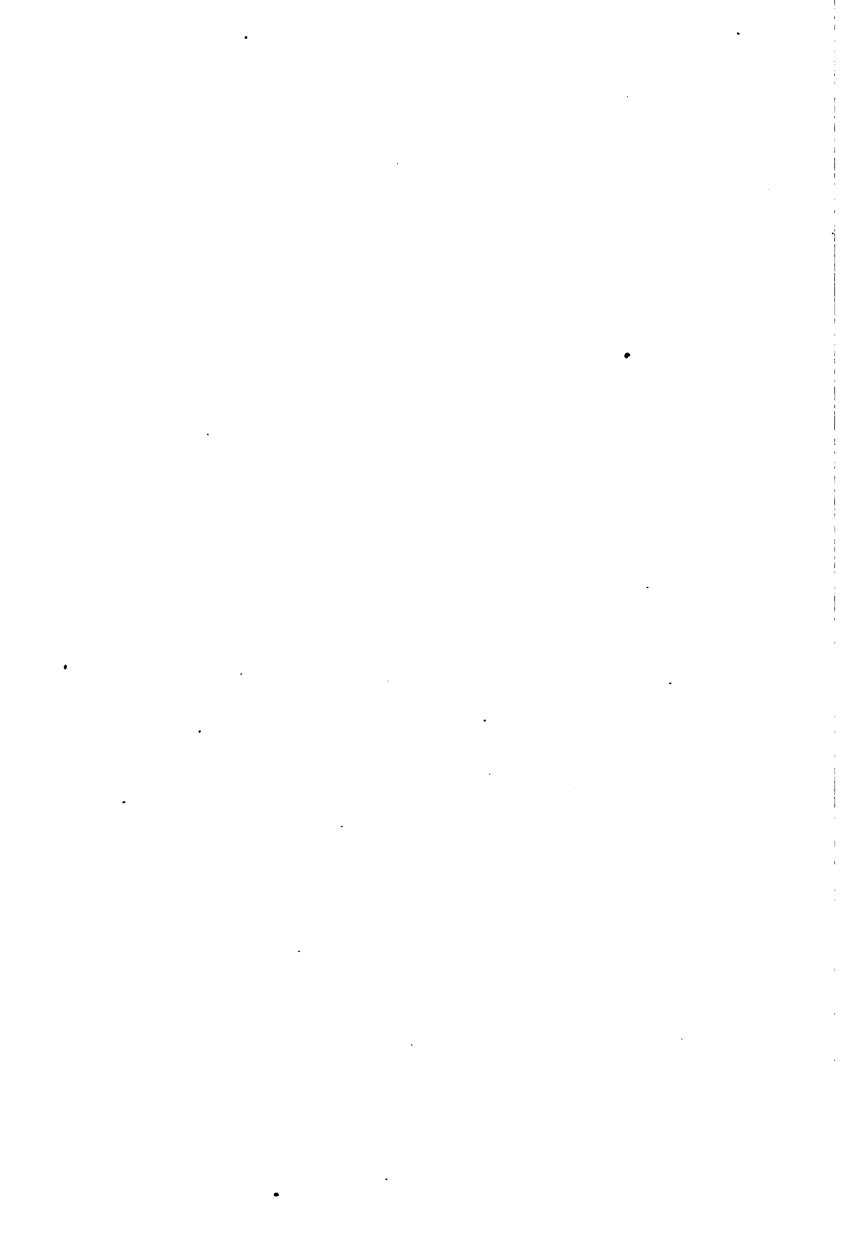
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THE PROVERBS OF ALFRED.

RE-EDITED FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS

BY THE

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'Alfred the king,
Englelondes deorling.'

Layamon's Brut, i. 269.

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PREFACE

My chief object in publishing a new edition of 'The Proverbs of Alfred' is to give, for the first time, a correct text of the more important and longer text contained in the Trinity College (Cambridge) MS., which has hitherto been very incorrectly reproduced, though it has already been issued three times.

At the same time, I give a full account of the peculiar errors of spelling due to the Anglo-French scribe, and tabulate and explain the strange forms which appear, not here only, but in many other texts of the thirteenth century as well. The importance of paying attention to such peculiarities may be illustrated by a single easy example. It is commonly said that the spelling *sal* for *shal* is a sure sign of a Northern dialect; but it is quite common in many Southern MSS., and occurs frequently, for example, in the later text of Layamon.

I also take occasion, at the same time, to print or collate such fragments of the Cotton MS. as have been preserved; and to add explanatory notes to the whole poem, together with remarks upon the grammar and the metre. The Glossarial Index is fuller than that in the English Text Society's edition, and, now that the right readings have been restored, explains many words for the first time.

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INTRODUCTION

§ 1. The curious and early poem usually entitled 'The Proverbs of Alfred' exists in two different versions, the longer (and presumably the later) of which exceeds the shorter by 253 lines. In order to prevent ambiguity, I shall call the shorter version the A-text, and the longer one the B-text. (I add a fragment of a C-text at pp. 2-13, but it is not really an independent one; it is merely a variant of the B-text.) The B-text has never been previously presented to the reader with sufficient accuracy; and, in order to show how this has come about, it is necessary to describe the older printed editions.

§ 2. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*. In 1841 appeared the well-known and interesting collection of certain Old and Middle English pieces with the following title:—'*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, Scraps from Ancient MSS., illustrating chiefly Early English Literature and the English Language. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., and James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. 2 vols. London, 1841.' At pp. 170-88 of vol. i we find the following:—'*THE PROVERBS OF KING ALFRED*. From MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14. 39, of the beginning of the thirteenth century. There was also a copy in MS. Cotton, Galba A. xix, which unfortunately perished in the fire. Wanley (p. 231) and Spelman (Vit. Ælf. p. 127) have preserved some lines of it, which give some various readings. There is another copy in a MS. at Oxford, of which Sir Frederic Madden has kindly given a transcript, printed here at the foot of the pages.'

We find here, in fact, both texts. In the upper part of the

pages is Text B, from the Trinity MS.; and in the lower part is Text A, from the Jesus College MS. at Oxford. But *no* 'various readings' are given from the transcripts of the Cotton MS. Perhaps Mr. Wright had originally designed to give some (as seems to be implied), but the design was never carried out.

The Trinity MS. (of which more is said below) presents many difficulties, and the result is that Wright's text cannot be relied on.

The Jesus College MS. is clearly written, and the text (as printed by Wright) is fairly good. Nevertheless, it is incorrect in about nine instances, that need not be specified. The errors are not serious.

§ 3. **Salomon and Saturnus.** In 1848 appeared a work with the following title:—'The Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus, with an Historical Introduction, by John M. Kemble, M.A. London; printed for the Ælfric Society, MDCCCXLVIII.' At pp. 225–57 we find a discussion of the Proverbs of Alfred, and at pp. 226–48 we again find Text B printed in full, from the Trinity MS. above-mentioned, accompanied by 'a rough translation of it, without which it would be scarcely intelligible'. There are no 'various readings', and Text A is not represented. Kemble's account of the poem is as follows.

'A curious poem, which once seems to have been a favourite in England, in which Ælfred, England's darling,¹ sustains the principal character, though not a dialogue, is on many accounts worthy of insertion here. It is a collection of wise sayings which that prince delivered to his Witena gemōt at Seaford. There was a MS. of this in the Cotton collection, Galba A. xix, which is now lost; a copy of it,

¹ Rather, 'darling of the Angles;' l. 11.

however, exists in the Bodleian;¹ a third² is found in the library of Lincoln³ College, Oxford; and a fourth in Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 5. 19,⁴ which is so curious a specimen of the language in the thirteenth century, that I take the following copy of it in preference to any other.⁵ It is partly alliterative, partly in final rime, the couplets being thrown together in nearly the same careless manner as in Layamon.'

Kemble's text was evidently printed from a transcript which he made for himself. It would appear as if he consulted Wright's text when his proof-sheets were in type, as he repeats some of Wright's errors. It is only necessary to add here that his text cannot be relied upon, and that he has misunderstood several words and sentences; though his 'rough translation' is well worth consulting.

§ 4. **An Old English Miscellany.** In 1872 appeared An Old English Miscellany, edited by Dr. R. Morris, and printed for the Early English Text Society. It contains many poems from the Jesus College MS., one of which is The Proverbs of Alfred. Dr. Morris prints the two chief texts on opposite pages, at pp. 102-38. 'Text I' is that which I have called above the A-text, and is printed from the Jesus College MS. This text is unique, there being no other copy known. It therefore coincides, word for word, with the text previously printed by Wright in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, as noted above; except that the printed text was carefully compared once more with the original MS., and the few

¹ It will be shown below that this copy, alas! gives but a few extracts; had it been at all complete, it would have been of much greater value.

² The word 'third' is odd; for as the two first mentioned give the very same text, it is really only a *second*.

³ An obvious slip of memory; for 'Lincoln' read 'Jesus'.

⁴ *Sic*; an error for B. 14. 19.

⁵ But there was *no* other copy to be had, except that in the Jesus MS. Of the Cotton MS. only a few scraps are preserved.

errors eliminated. I have again compared it with the MS., but found nothing to alter; the absurd reading *werende* for *wexende* in l. 438 is so miswritten in the MS. itself. See the description of this MS. below, in § 5.

Dr. Morris's 'Text II' is that which I have called above the B-text. No notice is taken of the Cotton MS. (doubtless, on account of the fragmentary nature of the late transcripts of it), and the editor's design was to give the text of the Trinity MS. only. Unfortunately, this MS. was, in 1872, quite inaccessible; it had disappeared from the College library, and was supposed to be lost. The story of its recovery is given below, under the description of the MS. See § 6.

Under the circumstances, Dr. Morris did the best thing possible. He carefully collated the prints by Wright and Kemble, and thus compiled a text of his own, giving the readings of Wright and Kemble in the margin. But the spellings of the MS. (as explained below) are so extraordinary that he could not but miss the meaning in several cases; and the chief object of the present reprint is to set the difficulties right. How great were these difficulties is best shown by the note 5 at the bottom of p. ix of the editor's preface, where he says:—'It is somewhat strange that Kemble and Wright should have both, in very many cases, mistaken a short stumpy *g* for an *s*. In one instance [in l. 134] where Kemble reads *gise*, Wright has *guge* for *gunge*, and that this is the correct reading is proved by Text I, which has *yong*.' But the true solution is quite different. There is no 'short stumpy *g*' here, but only the character represented in print by 3. The word is actually written '3ise', which Kemble intentionally printed as 'gise'; the word is slightly smudged, but Wright should not have read it as 'guge'. The fact that he did so suggested the form 'gu[n]ge' in Morris's text. It is needless

to say more upon this point, as the MS. is fully described below, in § 7.

The 'Old English Miscellany' contains no Notes, but there is a good Glossarial Index to the numerous pieces which are there printed.

§ 5. **The MS. in Jesus College, Oxford.** Having enumerated all former editions, it is now time to describe the MSS.

MS. no. 29 in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, now transferred to the Bodleian Library, is one of great interest. It contains copies of a considerable number of Old English texts of the thirteenth century, all of which are printed in *An Old English Miscellany* (see § 4), with the exception of the long poem entitled *The Owl and the Nightingale*. The contents of the MS. may be thus briefly described.

It consists really of *two* MSS. of quite different dates; the former is no older than the fifteenth century, and contains a Chronicle ending as late as 1445. The latter is of the thirteenth century, the chief contents being as follows.

1. Poem no. I in O. E. Misc. [*Old English Miscellany*].
2. *The Owl and the Nightingale*.
3. Poems in O. E. Misc., in the following order:—II–V; XX, XXI; VI, VII; XXII–XXV; VIII–XVIII.
4. *Assisa panis Anglie* (Latin; short).
5. *Ici comence de Tobye* (Anglo-French).
6. Poem no. XIX in O. E. Miscellany.
7. *Pieces in Anglo-French*.

Of these, *The Proverbs of Alfred* is poem no. XV; beginning at leaf 262 (formerly 189). Text A (occurring in this MS. only) extends to 456 lines, as numbered by Morris; and I have adhered to his numbering as closely as was possible, for convenience of reference.¹

¹ It was found *unadvisable* to adhere to it throughout, but the

Text A is considerably shorter than Text B, and there seems to be no reason why we may not regard it as representing (in a somewhat late copy) the earlier text of the two. Further remarks on this subject will be found below. Cf. note to l. 17, on p. 54.

The spelling is reasonably good and sufficiently regular; but there are just a few traces that betray the Norman scribe. Once he inserts *h* in the wrong place, as in *hiselpe* for *iselpe*, 362. He writes *w* for *u* in *hw* (how), 31, 71; and *w* for *wu* in *wrpsipes*, 32, *wrpie*, 60, 404, *iwrche*, 130, *wrt*, 168, *wrpe*, 184; but the latter mistake is less frequent towards the end of the poem. He writes *re* for *r* in *clerek*, 19, 78, *chyreche*, 373. Other errors appear in *swyhc* for *swych*, 239; *ischole* for *ischote*, 421; *londe* for *londe*, 379; *lop* for *lep*, 333; *werende* for *wexende*, 438.

Further, *vouh* is for *veoh*, 192; *one* is for *on* (prep.), 106; *frumpe* in l. 129 is a downright blunder for *fremde*; and *Maypenes* for *madmes* (as in l. 198) is hardly excusable. There is enough to show that the scribe was simply copying from an older MS. which he now and then misread. In one place he has committed an error in judgement, viz. in l. 340; where he first of all wrote *nys*, and afterwards erased the initial *n*, which happens to be necessary for the sense. But these are small matters and this Text stands in startling contrast to Text B, in which so many curious errors abound.

§ 6. **The Trinity MS.** This is MS. B. 14. 39 in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. As stated above, it was missing in 1872, when Dr. Morris printed his edition.

numbering of the lines in the present volume seldom differs from that in Morris's text by more than 1 or 2. Line 152 is accidentally omitted in Text A. A line is lost again after l. 214. Lines 233 and 234 were counted by Morris as *one*; so also were ll. 400, 400*. Something is wrong with l. 364 and the next one. The colophon at the end of text A was counted as l. 457!

It was at one time supposed to have been stolen, but it had only gone astray, as was explained by Mr. W. Aldis Wright in a letter which appeared in *The Times* of July 13, 1896. In company with some printed books belonging to the same library, it was accidentally packed up and sent away to a former fellow of the college. It so happened that the parcel was never opened, and after thirty-three years was returned to the college without having been interfered with. Mr. Aldis Wright had suspected that some of the college books had thus gone astray, and wrote to inquire about them; whereupon he not only regained the books which he sought, but, much to his astonishment, found the long-lost MS. amongst them.

At a meeting of the Philological Society on May 7, 1897, I read a paper upon the peculiarities of this MS., which is printed in the Transactions of that Society for 1895-8, p. 399. Many of the remarks which here follow are repeated from the account there given, but with a few corrections. By way of showing the nature of the difficulties with which Morris had to contend, I drew attention to l. 295 [294 of Text II in Morris] where the scribe had to write the word *trewe*, corresponding to *treowe* in Text A. The word he actually wrote was *ter*, which makes no sense. Probably Wright so copied it, but made a note that *tre* may have been meant; at any rate, his printer made it appear as *tertre*. Next, Kemble probably copied it correctly also, but afterwards consulted Wright's text; at any rate, the result which he gives us is *ter tre*, as two words, which he explains by 'a tree'. Morris naturally supposed that the MS. really had some such form, and printed *tertre* in the text, and *ter tre* in the margin; in fact, there was nothing else to be done. And his Glossary necessarily has the record:—'Tertre, (?) read *tre*=tree.' See my note upon the passage.

§ 7. *Peculiarities of the Trinity MS.* An examination of the MS. soon showed that the scribe must have been a Norman, who no doubt did his best to reproduce an old copy which he had before him: but his knowledge of English was so slight that he did not even know the value of some of the English characters: This singular fact admits of positive proof; for, as Mr. Ailes Wright pointed out to me, we find at the foot of the first page of the poem, the following remarkable note:—

īe w an þorn
3 p j þ

The meaning of this is obvious and significant. Before the scribe began to write out the poem, he made a note of four new characters which he had to employ. These were: 3, p, j, þ. And he noted their meaning in the following manner. The name of the first was *ȝ* (pronounced as mod. E. *yea*); but he was unable to sound the initial *ȝ* without prefixing the slight vowel-sound *i*. The second symbol was the A. S. symbol for *w*; so he wrote over it the early Norman *w*, made of two interlaced r's. The third was the A. S. symbol for *and*, which he characteristically pronounced as *ant*. And the fourth was the A. S. symbol for *th*, usually called *thorn*; but here again he found it convenient to prefix an *i*, as before. Having learnt (as he supposed) his lesson, he promptly began his work. But he had by no means learnt his lesson aright. He uses j freely and correctly, for he had only to reproduce it; but he was quite unable to distinguish the A. S. *w* from the A. S. *th*, and frequently misuses them. But the strangest part of the story is that he could not remember the meaning of 3, and constantly uses it in the place of *w*! This is the real clue to many very extraordinary readings. Thus, in l. 182, all the printed copies have *gerlde*; but the MS. has *ȝerlde*, a playful variant of *werlde*, which is obviously meant; the

A-text has *world*. So also, in l. 145, the printed texts have *rogen*, but the MS. has *rozen*, for *rowen*. And in l. 147, Kemble prints *sginkin*, because the MS. has *szinkin*, meaning *swinkin*. Here the correction is so obvious that Wright prints it as *swinkin*; but he makes no remark as to the spelling of the MS. It is a fault of all the printed editions that they print every *ȝ* as *g*, making no distinction between the sounds of these symbols; so that even when the scribe correctly writes *ȝu*, meaning 'you', and *ȝure*, meaning 'your', in ll. 28, 29, the editions give us the unphonetic forms *gu* and *gure*!

§ 8. How to correct the scribal errors. We have seen that the scribe confuses *ȝ* with *w*, and *w* with *p* (*th*); and there is a large number of instances of this kind, in which the right reading is certain and obvious, especially where we have the help of Text A. As it is absurd to admit into the text such elementary mistakes, I usually give the right form in the text, and the mistaken one in the footnote. As the distinction, in the MS., between the Norman *w* and the A.S. *p* is frequently made and ought to be recognised, I print the former as an ordinary 'w', and the latter as '*w*' in italics; for the use of *p* is undesirable in a Middle-English text, since there is always a tendency to confuse it with *p*. In such a case as that wherein the MS. has '*szinkin*', I print the corrected form as '*swinkin*', in order to show at once the nature of the scribe's error; of course the word was '*swinkin*' or '*swinken*' in the copy which he had before him.

But the fact that the scribe was doubtful as to the correct use both of sounds and symbols, renders it necessary to do much more than this. Now that we know that we have a Norman to deal with, it is both necessary and easy to make a full tabulation of all his peculiarities of speech. And it is sufficient to give here the results of the investigation. They

are the more useful because mistakes of a similar kind are extremely common in MSS. of the thirteenth century, as, e.g. in the unique MS. of the Lay of Havelok. In fact, I have already given similar tables in my Preface to the Oxford edition of Havelok printed in 1902; and therefore number the sources of error precisely as they are numbered there, for convenience of reference. See that Preface, pp. x-xviii.

§ 9. Table of sounds misrepresented: initial sounds.

1. The Norman misuses initial *h*. Hence we find *herles* for *erles*, 5. So also *heke*, 9, 33; *helfred*, 73, 118; *herl*, *hepeling*, 74; *huuele*, 135; and many more. On the other hand, we find *is* for *his*, 58, 204, 206, 207; *biouit* for *bihouith*, 87; &c.

2. Old French had no initial *sh*. The Norman often wrote *s* instead. Exx. *sulin* for *shulin*, 16; *sal* for *shal*, 57, 83, 166, 173, 262. So also *salt*, 394; *saltu*, 358; *sule*, 71; *sullen*, 188, 202; *sollen*, 201; *sold*, 277; *solde*, 279. So also *wrsipe* for *wurshipe*, 32; *fles* for *flesh*, 470. In other cases, the scribe wrote *sc* for *sh*; as in *scapen*, 143; *scal*, 163; *scullen*, 179, 191; *scolde*, 289; *iscoten*, 421. So also in *Idilscipe*, 286. And note *frendchipe*, 373, 620. Hence *sal* and *scal* both represent *shal*.

3. Old French had no initial *th*. Hence the Anglo-French scribes adopted the A.S. *þ* as a new symbol. But our scribe could not always remember its value, and sometimes actually uses it in place of *þ*. Hence we find *þif* for *þif*, 65, 398, &c.; *leþen* for *leþen*, to lie, 368; *liþen* for *liþen*, 670.¹ Conversely, we even find *þ* written for *þ*; as *wrazed* for *wrazed*, 276. See 6 (below).

¹ It is hopeless to explain such words unless these misspellings are understood. Morris explains *liþen* by 'listen', which would be quite correct if *liþen* were really meant. But it is not, as Kemble perceived; for he explains it by 'be slippery'!

Neither is this the end of the trouble; for the written characters for *p* and the A. S. *p* (*w*) are so much alike that there are certainly cases in which one has been miswritten for the other. Thus, in l. 182, the MS. has 'i *wis* ȝerlde'; but the A-text has 'in *pis* world', which is obviously right. Again, in l. 623, the MS. perhaps has 'bet him *siwen*' for 'bet him *sipen*'; but I have not noted it, as it may be also read as standing for the latter form; the characters cannot always be distinguished. The former editions all have 'bet him *siwen*', but the editors cannot explain it; Kemble says: 'and better be silent thereby, that it begin to plague him,' which is nonsense. The right sense is easy enough, when the correction is made; it is: 'and beat him afterwards therewith (at the time), that he may begin to smart'; see the note. There is no such word as *siwen*; 'to be silent' is expressed by *swien* or *swizen* (A. S. *swīgian*).

As to *p* when it occurs finally, see 15 (below).

4. The E. initial *hw* or *wh* became, for the Norman, a mere *w*. Hence we find *wad* for *hwat*, 131; *wenne* for *hwenne* (A. *hwanne*), 178; *wile* for *hwile*, 311*, 393, 431; *wen* for *hwen*, 655. So also *wo* for *hwo*, 59; *wu* for *hwu* or *hu* (how), 71. The confusion is complete when the scribe writes, conversely, *hwendes* for *wendes*, 569.

5. The Norman scribes write *w* for *wu*, initially. Hence we find *wrsipe*, 32; *wrbin*, 60; *unwrd* for *unwourp*, 120; *wrpe*, 571; *wld*, 681. Much more extraordinary is the use of *w* for *uu* = *vu*, as in *wrbere* for *vurbere* (A. *furber*), 128; and actually *wuidewis* for *widewis*, 593. In l. 400*, the word *wis* (wise) is written *uuis* (with *uu* = *w*); whilst in l. 531 we find *euere* for *euere* (with *uu* = *v*). Lastly, initial *wi* is written *vi*, as in *ville*, 295; *vimmon*, 340; *viste*, 489.

6. Initial *y* (consonant) is sometimes dropped, but not here. We find the forms *ȝu*, you, *ȝure*, your, correctly written. Yet

in l. 278 *h* is substituted for *3*, in the form *liuihinde*. The use of the A.S. form of *w* for *3*, or conversely, is a graphic error, due to a forgetfulness of the true force of the symbol. Surprising though it be, there are several instances of it, as in *we* for *3e*, 14, 27; *sawin* for *sazin*, 631. And conversely, *sazin* for *sawin*, 123; *rozen* for *rowen*, 145; *szinkin* for *swinkin*, 147; *3erlde* for *werlde*, 182; *3ise* for *wise*, 134, 136. So in l. 31, *3u* is put for *wu* or *hwu* (how), also spelt *hu*. See 3 (above).

§ 10. **Medial sounds.** The chief one to be noticed is *r*.

7. It is remarkable that some A.F. scribes express the trill of the *r* by inserting a vowel after it. Examples are: *cleric* for *clerc*, 19; *cherril* for *cherl*, 92; *arren* for *arn*, 582. In ll. 589, 625, I allow the forms *barin*, *baren* (for *barn*) to stand, as the strong trilling of the *r* is essential to the metre.

Similarly, we find a vowel inserted after *l* in *welepē* for *welpe*, 220 (cf. l. 217); and *salit* for *salt*, 470. In l. 462, *ale* should be *alle*.

§ 11. **Final sounds.** The Norman scribes had difficulties with such final sounds as *gh*, *ght*, *ld*, *lk*, *nd*, *ng*, *nk*, *t*, and *th*. Several of these are ill expressed in the Trinity MS.

8. The final guttural (A. S. *h*) is sometimes denoted by *ch*. Exx. *puruch*, for *puruh*, 206; *purch*, 361; *inoch*, 523. So also *achte*, for *ahte*, 250, 254; *hachte*, for *ahte*, 522; *bochte*, for *bohle*, 293. A worse symbol is *c*, as in *pauc*, for *pauh*, 283.

9. The final *ht* (A.S. *ht*) caused still greater difficulty. The symbols for it are no less than *seven*, viz. *st*, *t*, *th*, *ct*, *tht*, *dt*, and *ch*! Exx. (1) *mist*, 155, 239, 392, 619; *mistin*, 31; *misten*, 597; *dristin*, 42, 203; *ristewis*, 55; *risten*, 596.¹ (2) *cniit* (for *cniht*), 78; *nout*, 128, 201, 669, 706; *nowit*, 284; *brit*, 306*; *douler*, 550. (3) *cnith*, 87; *noth*, 318. (4) *rict*, 79;

¹ In the combination *st*, the *s* is usually the long *s* (ſ).

Acte, 185. (5) *litht*, 566; *mitht*, 648. (6) *widt*, for *wiht*, 443. (7) *drichen*, for *drihten*, 517. The last is doubtless miswritten for *drichten*, but this does not lessen the variety, as *cht* for *ht* occurs nowhere else in this text.

10. Final *l* for *ld* occurs in *Havelok*. So also here is *chil* for *child*, 430. Cf. *welēbe*, *salit*, in 7 (above).

11. Final *l* and *lek*, both for *lk*, occur in *Havelok*. Some difficulty as to final *lk* seems to be hinted at by the spelling *folck* (for *folk*), 590.

12. In *Havelok*, final *nd* appears as *nt* or *n*; so that *and* appears as *ant* or *an*. The scribe of the present text gives us *ant* for *and* in his footnote (§ 7). But he goes further, and writes *t* for *d*; as in *alfret*, 195; *mit*, 275, 620; *isail*, 329; *middellert*, 389; *aquet* (for *a qued*), 702. *Wenne*, for *wende*, 434, is a surprising example. And note *lestind*, altered to *lestin*, 474.

13. Final *ng* and *nk* were likewise difficult sounds. *Ng* appears as *nh* in *kinhis*, 2, *pinhes*, 48, *brinhit*, 259; *brinhin*, 668. Also as *nc*; in *kinc*, 36. And lastly, as *nk*; in *enkelonde*, 12, 17; *pinke*, 278, 354, 600; *tunke*, 282, 425; *sinken*, 355; *wronke*, 596; *lonke*, 692. Conversely, *nk* appears as *ng*; as in *bipeng*, 400; *peng*, 518.

14. It is common in *Havelok* to find *th* written for *t*; but I only observe one example of this in the present text, viz. in l. 626, where *sittest* is written *sitthest*. Of course, the *th* here only means a kind of aspirated *t*, not the A.S. *þ* in *þorn*.

15. Final *th* is represented, in a large number of instances, either by *d*, as in *hauid*, 205, *god*, 217, *sed*, 236, &c.; or else by *t*, as in *þenket*, 60, *sowit*, 82, *biouit* (for *bihouitþ*), 87. Perhaps we may conclude that, in the former set, the original had *hauid̥*, *god̥*, *sed̥*, &c.; and in the latter set *þenkeþ*, *soweþ*, &c.

Two most extraordinary cases occur; in one of these the final *th* appears as *dþ*, viz. in *falewidþ*, 579; and in the other

case as *cd*, viz. in *cherricd*, 85. Such spellings well illustrate the difficulty of sounding the E. *þ*.

§ 12. **Other variations.** But the above variations do not exhaust the peculiarities of this unique MS. I here collect a few more variants, such as are not very commonly seen elsewhere.

(a) A dotted *y* sometimes appears in place of *w*. Thus *syipe*, *troyþe*, 196, 506 (the *y* dotted in both instances) really mean *swipe* and *trouþe*. In the first instance, all the editions have *swipe*; in the second, Wright has *troyþe*, and Kemble *trogþe*.

(β) *Ch* occurs for *c*, and *c* for *ch*; as in *Ach*, for *Ac* (but), 149; and *Hic* for *Ich* (I), 706.

(γ) *G* (with the sound of *j*) occurs for *ch*; as in *adige*, for *a diche* (a ditch), 700; *sug* (i. e. *suþ*), for *such*, 676.

(δ) Final *d* constantly appears for *t*. Thus *þad*=*þat*, 24, 41, 139, &c.; *wid*=*wit*, 221; *wad*=*wat*=*hwat*, 131; *id*=*it*, 132; *hid*=*hit* (it), 329, 650; *bold*=*bolt*, 421; *ard*=*art*, 589.

(ε) *U* between two vowels usually stands for *v*. But here it may stand for *w*; as in *laueliche*, for *laweliche*, 77; *souit*, for *sowip*, 82; *mouin*, 83; *cnouen*, 88; *souin*, 93. In l. 294, the scribe at first wrote *beuen*, but afterwards corrected it to *bewen* (with A.S. *w*), as though it had just dawned upon him that *w* was better.

(ζ) Conversely, he uses the A.S. *w* (never the French one) with the force of *v*! See *hawe*, for *haue*=*have*, 418; so also *hawest*, 198; *hewit*, 366; *hawen*, 304, 614; *newere*, 221; *newir*, 222; *hewere* (ever), 689; *iwil* (evil), 703; *Lewe*, 661; *lowien*, 599; *ower*, 600; *selwe*, 426, &c.

I have now mentioned most of the more important peculiarities; there is no difficulty about such a form as *swist* (second *s* a long *s*), since it is often miswritten for *swift*.

§ 13. **Some Vowel-sounds.** It is, however, important to remark that even the vowel-sounds are often badly rendered. The common blunder of confusing *e* and *o* is not absent. Thus *no*, 169, means *ne* (nor); and *bop*, 407, means *bep*.¹

Conversely, *knewen*, 358, means the infinitive *knownen*; and *þe*, 548, means *þo*, i. e. those. Kemble translates this *þe* by 'them', and Morris by 'those'; but surely the form should be *þo*.

The A.S. *æht*, property, possessions, appears as *achte*, 250, 254, written for *ahte*. The form *haite*, 665, means *aihte*, which is an occasional form of *ahte* (see Stratmann); but *ahte* is preferable.

In 33, the form *salle* stands for *saulle*, or rather *saule*, souls.

In 460, *eþer* should rather be *cyþer* or *eipþer*.

In 635, *sete* is an error for *sit*, 'sit thou.'

In 670, *liþen* is miswritten for *lizzen*; in 368, *leþen* is miswritten for *lezen*. However both forms occur elsewhere, viz. *lizzen* and *lezen*, in the sense 'to tell lies'.

In 635, *seiþen* should rather be *sipþen*; and conversely, *siþe* (I say), in 706, should rather be *seize*.

In 542, *þin* is written *þiin* (thine); the *i* is long, but the double *i* is unusual.

The use of the suffix *-is* for *-es*, as in *biscop-is*, 3, occurs repeatedly. So also the use of *-in* for *-en*, as in *ler-in*, 13. These characteristic forms are, of course, retained.

§ 4. **Noticeable errors of an exceptional kind.** A few strange errors are worthy of notice, to render the sketch of the contents of the MS. more complete.

83. The MS. has *alsuipich*. Here *p* is miswritten for the

¹ I. e. shall be. The scribe has absurdly inserted *is*, so that the verb occurs twice over! Kemble seems to have noticed this, for he translates 'is bop' by 'is'. Morris was unable to solve the puzzle, since his glossary explains *both* by '(?) booth, tabernacle'.

A.S. *w* (which it resembles), and the form meant is *alsuiwich*, in which *ui* is mistakenly repeated as *wi*. The word meant is *alsuich* or *alswich*, which is merely the two words *al suich* (all such, just such) run together.

123. The MS. has *and he as hezed sazin*, for *and he is heuede* (or *hauede*) *sawin*; compare the reading of the James MS., and see the Note.

126. The MS. has *on þe rerþe* (and *r* above the line); for *on þer erþe*, 'on the earth.'

169. The MS. has *wdode*, for *wode*; the *d* is accidentally repeated before the *o*.

295. The MS. has *ter*, as explained above (p. xiii).

318. The MS. has *Aretu*; see footnote and Note on p. 62.

321. MS. *iwrarþed* (first *r* above the line).

It means that the second *r* should have preceded the *a*; so that *iwrapped* is intended.

341. MS. *cnoswen* (with long *s*); an *s* has been accidentally inserted.

359. MS. reading as in the footnote.

407. See footnote; and the note at pp. 64-5.

469. See footnote; the MS. is obviously faulty.

561. See footnote.

615. MS. *mestes*; obviously for *metes*.

634. MS. *wid*; but *d* is written for *t* so often that *wit* may well be intended. The correct form is *wite* (dissyllabic), representing the A.S. *wita*.

654. MS. indistinct; either *dett* or *deit*; the form meant is *dēþ*, i. e. 'doth.'

676. MS. *mod*, with a curl to the right of *d*; meaning uncertain.

§ 15. **The James copy of the Cotton MS.** Kemble says, as already noted, that 'there was a MS. of this [The

Proverbs of Alfred] in the Cotton collection, Galba A. xix, which is now lost; a copy of it, however, exists in the Bodleian'. Upon this Gropp remarks: 'In this he must be mistaken, no mention of any such copy occurring elsewhere.' Such has long been the general opinion; but I am greatly indebted to Prof. Dr. W. Heuser, of Göttingen, for referring me to MS. James 6, in the Bodleian Library. Indeed, Prof. Heuser did me the still greater favour of generously lending me his own transcript of the MS. I have myself no doubt (in spite of all such discrepancies as are noticed below) that this MS. is the one to which Kemble refers, and that it was copied from the Cotton MS. This is probably the reason why it is written throughout in A.S. characters; for we learn from Wanley that the Cotton MS. was likewise so written; see § 17 below. I am kindly informed by Mr. F. Madan, of the Bodleian Library, that this MS. James 6 contains various copies made by Mr. Richard James early in the seventeenth century. There is a note at the end of the piece that it was taken from a MS. belonging to Mr. Th. Allen. Mr. Allen died in 1633, and left all his MSS. to Sir Kenelm Digby; and some of these were bequeathed by the latter to the Bodleian. The particular Allen MS. in question is doubtless that now known as MS. Digby 4, which once contained 'Alfredi Regis Parabolæ', though this piece has now disappeared from the volume; see the Catalogue of Digby MSS., col. 5.¹ That is to say, Allen's transcript is lost, and what we now have, viz. MS. James 6, is not a copy made at firsthand, but a copy of a copy, which allows more room for variation. And unfortunately it turns out that MS. James 6 does not give the whole poem, but only *extracts* taken here and there, viz. 68

¹ MS. James 6 (says Mr. Madan) was catalogued in print in Bernard's Old Catalogue of 1697, vol. i. part 1. p. 258. The piece is there indicated by 'Ex Alfredi Concionibus, Saxonice; p. 68'.

119
1-34
106
V: have
IS. At
He
The passage
I I
lines;
the seminar.
of
reg.
replies
manage
links.
action.
to
as

Thesaurus (Oxford, 1705), we find a good transcript of the first 30 lines of the Cotton MS., of which by that time (we do not know why) only a small fragment was left¹. Wanley's words, at p. 231, are as follows:—'Galba A. xix. Fragmentum membr. pusillum Poeticè litteris Normanno-Saxonice circa temp. Henrici II. aut Ricardi I. conscriptum, in quo continentur quædam ex Proverbiis et Apophthegmatis Ælfredi Regis sapientissimi. Fol. 1. *Incip.* At Sifforde', &c.

§ 18. **Collation of the three copies.** On comparing MS. James 6 with Wanley, we find, in the course of these 30 lines, very few variations, even in the spelling. The following is the complete list, in which I denote the former by J. and the latter by W. 6. J. *inserts* ȝ *before* cnihtes. 7. J. erle; W. erl. 9. J. *inserts* ȝ *before* ec. 11. J. engla; W. Engle. 12. J. Englond; W. Englonde. 13. J. leren; W. laren. 20. J. luvede; W. luuede. 21. J. worde; W. word. 22. J. ware; W. war. 23. J. wiseste; W. wisest. 24. J. on Englond; W. on Englonde on. 25. J. þus; W. Ðus.

These are small matters; whilst on the other hand, both J. and W. agree as to such spellings as *swuðe* (for *swiðe*), 8; *Alfred*e (with an otiose final *e*), 9; *swiðe*, 18.

I have no hesitation in concluding that the James MS. was a copy (at secondhand, be it remembered) of scrappy extracts made from no other than the Cotton MS. at a time when that MS. was still unmutated. And it is curious to note that Spelman, who expressly says that he follows that MS., provides us with *a much longer set of variations*, as follows (denoting Spelman's print by S.). 1. S. Sifforde; W. Sifforde. 2. S. Thaines; W. þeines. S. many; W. manie. 4. S. *inserts* ȝ *before the second* fele. 5. S. Earles; W. Erles. 6. S.

¹ It was complete (or nearly so) in Spelman's time, and therefore in Allen's time, which was earlier. It must have suffered mutilation between 1643 and 1705.

Knihts; W. Cnihtes. S. egloche; W. egleche. 7. S. Erle; W. Erl. 8. S. swuth; W. swuðe. 9. S. *inserts* 7 *before* ec. S. Alfred; W. Alfrede. 12. S. Englonð; W. Engelonde. 13. S. Iren; W. Iaren. 14. S. him; W. hi. 19. S. Clerk; W. Clerc. 20. S. loved Gods werk; W. Iuuede Godes werc. 22. S. spech; W. speche. 23. S. wiseste; W. wisest. 24. S. on Englonð; W. on Engelonð on. 25. S. Thus quath; W. Ðus cwað. S. Alvered; W. Alured. 27. S. the; W. 3e. S. Iiben; W. Iipen. 28. S. Ioverd; W. Louerd. 29. S. you; W. 3u. 30. S. wiseliche wings; W. wisliche pinges. Here are 29 variations instead of 12; and it is worth notice, further, that in 5 instances, both S. and J. agree as against Wanley, viz. in lines 9, 12, 13, 23, 24. It is difficult to believe in Wanley's spelling *Iaren*, in l. 13, which looks like an error of the press.

§ 19. **Method of printing the Texts.** The description of the MSS. has necessarily been a long one, because the facts relating to them are complicated and unusual. But it is easy to explain the texts as here printed.

A-text. The A-text, printed from the Jesus College MS., occupies the left-hand page (or part of the page) as far as it goes; ending at the bottom of p. 40. It only extends to 456 lines, according to the old numbering. As it is, in general, sufficiently good, only a very few corrections have been made, which are duly accounted for in the footnotes.

B-text. The B-text, printed from the Trinity College MS., occupies the right-hand page (or part of the page) throughout the first 450 lines; ending at the bottom of p. 41. After that, it is allowed to occupy *both* pages, to save space. It must be particularly observed that, in order to show its parallelism with the A-text, it was necessary to dislocate the order in which the sections appear in the MS. But that order is clearly shown by the *numbering* of the sections, in

thick type, at the beginning of each. As this text abounds with errors of spelling of many kinds, it was considered advisable to restore it throughout, so as to show the forms which the scribe, in all probability, had before him. All such corrections are accounted for in the footnotes. This text, be it observed, does not contain ll. 99-117, nor ll. 451-6. After l. 118, various readings are given in the footnotes from J. (MS. James 6), where possible; but the extant portions of the text in that MS. are few and scrappy, and often far apart (p. xxiv).

C-text. The C-text, printed from extant transcripts of the lost Cotton MS., only extends, continuously, for 98 lines, and occupies the lower part of pages 1-13. After that, mere fragments exist, in the 'James' transcript only, and supply the variants marked 'J.', as given in the footnotes to B.

It is only called 'C-text' for the sake of clearness. It is really *the same as* the B-text, with which it agrees very closely. It evidently had the sections *in precisely the same order*, as appears from the James MS. and from Spelman's remarks.

§ 20. **Order of the Sections.** The order of the sections in the earlier and later (or, at any rate, the shorter and longer) texts, is shown in the following tables :

A.	B. C.	B. C.	A.
1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5
6	.	.	6
7-9	6-8	6-8	7-9
10	10	9	11
11	9	10	10
12-14	11-13	11-13	12-14
15, 16	16, 17	14	23
17	21 and 20	15	.
18	25	16, 17	15, 16

A.	B. C.	B. C.	A.
19	19	18	.
20	23	19	19
21	29	21 and 20	17
22	26	22	.
23	14	23	20
.	15, 18, 22	24	.
.	24, 27, 28	25	18
.	30-37	26	22
		27, 28	.
		29	21
		30-37	.

§ 21. **Grammatical notes: Nouns.** The following examples of grammatical details are all taken from the A-text, as being more trustworthy. The following are examples of sbs. which are etymologically dissyllabic, and in which the final *-e* forms a distinct syllable. Nominatives: *hurde*, 10; *lawe*, 97; *elde*, 112, spelt *ealde*, 441; *vnhelpe*, 113; *weole*, 120; *wyse*, 136; *heorte*, 246; *tunge*, 425. To these add *blisse*, 396, 428; in which the A.S. nom. *bliss*, being feminine, was superseded by the form *blisse*, representing all the oblique cases.

The following are datives: *Seuorde*, 1; *lawe*, 8; *londe*, 12; *werke*, 22; *louerde*, 28; *dure*, 85; *knyhte*, 87, governed by *bihouep* (cf. the phr. *to behoue to one* in N.E.D.); *youthpe*, 100, 149; *i-vere*, 219, 223; *ore*, 241; *a-lyue*, 260; *bure*, 309; *horse*, 313; *balawe*, 397.

The following are accusatives: *vrre*, 205; *tunge*, 282; *sawe*, 361; *iselpe*, 362; *lesinge*, 363; *worlde* (A.S. *weorulde*, f. acc.), 389; *wunne* (see Stratmann), 390; *wyllen*, 399.

The gen. sing. ends in *-es*; *lyues*, 162; *doweþes*, 177. But cf. *fader*, 309, 428 (A.S. *fæder*).

Plurals. The pl. usually ends in *-es*; as *þeynes*, 2; *biscopces*, 3; *eorles*, 5; *knyhtes*, 6; *þinges*, 30; *wordes*, 35; &c.

But also in *-en*; as *iwriten*, 103, 109 (cf. *writen*, pl., in Layamon, 9131); *blissen*, 50 (as in Layamon, 9027). In l. 77, *deden* is the dat. pl. (A.S. *dǣdum*); but Layamon has *deden* as nom. pl., l. 4864.

The following end in *-e*; *leode*, 27, 40, 212, from A.S. *lǣod*, fem.; *saule*, 33 (A.S. *sāwla*, pl.); *wene*, 114 (A.S. *wēna*, pl.); *custe*, 252 (A.S. *cysta*, pl.); *ayhte*, 382 (A.S. *ǣhta*, pl.). But *ayhte* is also used in the singular, 185; spelt *eyhte*, 220. See *ǣhte* in Stratmann.

Genitives plural: *Englene*, 11; *monne*, 51; *ildre*, 185; *worde*, 418, where *vale worde*, answers to the A.S. *fela worda*, lit. 'few of words'. In l. 419, *worde* is dat. pl.; see Layamon, 6675, 23632. In l. 336, *quene* is probably a gen. pl., though it might be a gen. sing.¹ The following are also plural forms: *ifon*, 191; *ivo*, 274; *freond*, 38.

§ 22. Adjectives. The following end in *-e*, and are dissyllabic: *riche*, 56 (A.S. *rice*); *wone*, 57 (see A.S. *wana*, adj., in Toller; it cannot always be a sb., as in Stratmann, s. v. *wane*); *schene*, 310; *vnlede*, 337; *stille*, 424.

Definite forms: nom. *þe erewe*, 236; dat. *þan arewe*, 228. *Nexste*, 371, is a weak superlative. So is *þe wysuste*, 23.

Genitives singular: *longes*, 162; *vyches*, 384; *manyes*, 413.

Datives singular feminine: *owere*, 85; *echere*, 241; neuter, *reade*, 124.

Accusatives singular masculine: *godne*, 75; *vuelne*, 330; *swikelne*, 356. *Owe*, 167, 189, is merely a shortened form of *owen*, 'own.'

Plurals in *-e*; *monye*, 2; *fele*, 3, 4; *prute*, 5; *egleche*, 6

¹ The Icel. form of the proverb is:—'köld eru opt kvenna-rād'; where *kvenna* is the gen. plural.

(sing. the same); *wyse*, 35; *i-sene*, 115 (sing. the same); *wroþe*, 115; *feye*, 170; *nenne*, 414.

Vocative plural: *leoue*, 38.

§ 23. **Pronouns.** *Ich*, I, 37, 214; dat. and acc. *me*; acc. pl. *us*, 194. *þu*, thou, 196; dat. and acc. *þe*; pl. *ye*, 14; acc. *ou*, 29, *eu*, 214. Cf. *vre*, our, 42; *vre alre*, of us all, 96; *eure*, your, 28, 33; *ower*, your, 213. *He*, he, 13; dat. *him*, 57; acc. *hine*, 43, 59; *hyne*, 219. *Heo*, she, 251; dat. *hire*; acc. *hi*, 341. *Hit*, it, 145. *Hi*, they, 15, 117; *heo*, 116; acc. *heom*, them, 13. *Mi*, my, 27; *þire*, dat. f., thy, 243; *hire*, her, 249; *heore*, their, 15. *Þis*, this. Def. article: nom. masc. *þe*, 7; nom. neut. *þat*, 89; gen. masc. *þes*, 97; dat. masc. *þan*, 87, 228; dat. fem. *þare*, 8, 316; acc. masc. *þene*, 172, 290; *þane*, 350, 352; pl. acc. masc. *þas*, 170. This shows that traces of grammatical gender still lingered; we find that *time* (172) and *vnþeu* (290) are still masculine, *lawe* (8) and *neod* (316) are still feminine, and *land* (89) is neuter.

We may also notice the use of *me* for the indeterminate pronoun, like modern E. 'one', 347; *þe* is a relative, as in A.S., 100; and *o* is used as the indefinite article, 121. But the remarkable dual form *unc*, 'us two,' occurs only in the B-text, l. 583.

§ 24. **Verbs.** Infinitives end in *-en* or *-yen*; *-e* or *-ie* (*-ye*); or *-y*. As *lusten*, 28; *somnen*, 34; *libben*, 203; *howyen*, 135; cf. *beon*, 104, 300. Also *lere*, 13; *ileste*, 225; *iwurpe*, 263; *wurpie*, 60; *lokie*, 70; *wyssye*, 29; *vordrye*, 326; *arixlye*, 453; *leorny*, 107; *weny*, 345; cf. *beo*, 57. The verbs in *-ie*, *-ye*, *-y*, answer to the A.S. weak verbs in *-ian*; as *wurpie*, A.S. *wyrðian*. *Weny* suggests a fuller form *wēnian*, but the usual A.S. form is *wēnan*.

Gerunds: *to fone*, 88; *to werie*, 89; *to buwe*, 294; *to telle*, 416; all ending in *-e*. Also *to leden*, 76.

Present tense. 1 p. s. *munye* (weak verb), 37; 2 p. s. *yest*, 182; *weldest*, 182; *hafst*, 198; *hauest*, 227; *lest* (lettest), 437; 3 p. s. *ibureþ*, 75; *bihoueþ*, 87; *floweþ*, 146; and others ending in *-eþ*. Also 3 p. s. *iwinþ*, 151; *gop*, 217; *let* (lets), 298; *bihat*, 347; *deþ* (doth), 406; *fop*, 407; *biþ* (as future), 444. 1 p. pl. *wurcheþ*, 398; 3 p. pl. *beoþ*, 117.

Past tense. Strong: 3 p. s. *bigon*, 13; *queþ*, 25. Past tense forms with present sense: *schal*, 57; *may*, 63; *not*, 172; *con*, 232; *wot*, 236; *on*, 240, 242; *þarf*, 345. Cf. *þu myht*, 369, 377. Weak: 3 p. s. *luuede*, 20; *wolde*, 29; 3 p. pl. *sete*, 2; *scholden*, 16.

Subjunctive mood. Present: 3 p. s. *kunne*, 68; *habbe*, 91; *beo*, 92; *fare*, 98; *iqueme*, 156; *quele*, 156; *mrwe*, 170; &c. 2 p. pl. *mauwe*, 14; *adrede*, 41. Past: *ahle*, 121; *hadde*, 123; *greowe*, 125; *wiste*, 266; *iseye*, 273.

Imperative. 2 p. s. *wurþ*, 269; *chid*, 412; *ler*, 432. With the pron. *þu*, we find: *ne ilef þu*, 196; *ne seye þu*, 228; *ne gabbe þu*, 411. Also: *þu þe wune*, 367; *þu þe iwurche*, 374; *þu ne bigynne*, 415 (which is a subjunctive form).

Present participle: *uexynde*, 168; *singinde*, 230; *lyuyinde*, 278; *wexynde*, 433.

Past participle. Strong: *i-dryue*, 95; *biswike*, 116; *aswunde*, 117; *isowen*, 123; *ischapen*, 143; *ischote*, 421. Weak: *ilered*, 66; *ihurd*, 300; *i-sed*, 329; *i-seyd*, 335.

§ 25. **Adverbs.** These end in *-e*; as *swiþe*, 8; *one*, 45; *yeorne*, 101; *lude and stille*, 325, 439; *vayre*, 347; &c.

§ 26. **Prepositions.** Usually with a dative case: as *a* (for *on*), 169; *after*, 141, 142; *from*, 367; *myd*, 77, 124, 322; *of*, 129; *on*, 126, 395; *ouer*, 48, 50; *to*, 202, 385, 397; *vpen*, *vppe*, *vppen*, 183, 197, 262; *wiþ*, 376, 412; *wyþute*, 119, 241. *On* occurs after its case; 24.

With the accusative: *þurh*, 363; *vnder*, 75.

With either acc. or dat.: *buuen*, 436.

For occurs with the dative, 250; but usually with the accusative, 204, 206, 278, 323.

§ 27. **Grammar of the B-text.** The preceding sketch of some of the grammatical details of the A-text is a sufficient guide to the grammatical forms of the B-text also. Both texts belong to the same dialect, and in a great number of instances employ the same suffixes, but with one remarkable variation. This is, that the scribe of the B-text, not always, but frequently, substitutes *i* for *e* in such suffixes; so that, in place of *-en*, *-es*, *-est*, *-eth*, he employs *-in*, *-is*, *-ist*, *-ith* or *-it*. Examples abound; as *lerin*, 13, *iherin*, 14, *sulin*, 16, &c.; *kinhis*, 2, *biscopis*, 3, *Godis*, 20, &c.; *wisiste*, 23, *mildist*, 52; *souit* (for *sowith*), 82; *cherricd* (for *cherrid*), 85, &c. So also *lerid* for *lered*, 66; &c. Yet we find several examples to the contrary; as *holden*, 72, *leden*, 76, &c.; *herles*, 5, *cnites*, 6, &c.; *hauest*, 181; *hauest*, 448; *penket* (for *penketh*), 60. This shows, clearly enough, that this use of *i* for *e* is a personal matter, and must be disregarded as constituting an original feature. With this exception, the real peculiarities of the B-text are slight. The following may be noted:—

Substantives pl. in *-en*: *leden*, 27; *sawen*, 35; *dedin* (dat.), 77; *spechen*, 352; *honden*, 365; *heren*, 494; *neden* (dat.), 504. Cf. *bothen* (for *bothe*), 512. It may be observed that plural substantives in *-en* are rather common in the earlier text of Layamon, which even has *cnihten*, *goden*, for *cnihtes*, *godes*.

Amongst the pronominal forms we may notice: *3u*, you (acc.), 29; *3ure*, your, 33; *he*, she, 262, 289; *hue*, she, 273; *hie*, she, 293; *hire*, her (acc.; where A has *hi*), 275, 341; *hem*, them, 13. The remarkable form *unc* appears, as the dual of the first personal pronoun, 583. As to the definite article, we may note the dat. fem. *þer*, 126; and the acc. masc. *þen*, 365, 627; badly written *þin*, 245. The word

'that' appears as *þet*, 143, 246. The form *þines*, 500, should be *þine*.

Amongst the verbal forms we may note: *ard* (for *art*, thou art), 589; *arren* (are), 582; *ginne* (for *gin*, begin, imp.), 594-6; *wen* (for *went*, pr. s., goes), 221; *lat* (lets), 298; *bi hail* (promises), 347; *dezh* (pr. s. avails, is good), 506; *þarf* (pr. s. need, needs), 461; *duzen* (pr. pl. avail), 546.

The use of *bes* for *best* (thou shalt be) 509, is probably an error; the better form *best* occurs in 558. Similarly, *hwendes*, 569, should be *wendest*; cf. *hauest*, 181. So also *les*, 437, is for *lest*, a contracted form of *lettest*; cf. *weldest* just above, 430. And I would explain *bus*, 621, as short for *bust* (lit. bowest, but used as a future, 'shalt bow'); see note. The present participles are *singende*, 230; *liuihinde*, 278; *desiende*, 466; *lusninde*, 646. Cf. l. 474.

Two words are run into one in *letet* (*let it*, let it go, neglect it), 525; *tellit* (tell it), 669; *shaltu* (shalt thou), 358; *wurþu* (be thou), 269; *wose* (who so), 298; *ate* (at the), 372; *aten* (at the), 570. Cf. note to l. 318.

After a *t*, an initial *p* sometimes becomes *t*; as in *þat ti*, 232; but not in the next line, because *þe* is emphatic, meaning 'thee'; *it te*, 524, where *te* likewise means 'thee', but is unstressed, as again in *miht te*, 648. Similarly, *p* once becomes *t* after *and*, as in *and te*, 236.

§ 28. **Metre of the Poem.** The metre is very irregular. The following remarks upon it are taken from ten Brink's *Early English Literature, English Version* (1883), p. 152. 'The metrical form in which these Proverbs of Ælfred are clothed is of moment. In them we find the ancient long line in the midst of its transformation into the short couplet. Alliteration, imperfectly carried out and often too lavishly employed, alternates with or accompanies rime, which, like the alliteration, connects the two halves of a long line.

(*Footnote*): As a matter of course, the rime is more consistently used, the alliteration more deranged, in some Proverbs than in others. The former are not necessarily older than the latter on this account.—But the rime falls upon the final syllables of the members of the line which it binds; further, unlike the alliteration, it can make no difference between the first and second half-line; hence it makes us feel that what it joins is dual, is a pair. The following seems clearly a unit:—

wit and *wisdom*: and *iwriten* *reden* (A 102-3),

and in spite of the massing of alliteration, the following is also felt to be a unit:—

He wes *wis* on his *word*: and *war* on his *werke* (A 21-2).

But in the line—

He wes king, and he wes *clerk*: wel he luuede godes *werk*
(A 19, 20)—

we perceive a riming couplet, and the alliteration, confined to the short line (*king, clerk—wel, werk*) seems merely an ornament.

‘We noted the same, or similar peculiarities of form in a few poems of the eleventh century, especially in the song on Ætheling Ælfred (A.S. Chronicle, an. 1036). If we place later products side by side with them, we are compelled to conclude that the popular poetry of the twelfth century, so far as it was original, ranged chiefly within such forms as these.’

§ 29. **Varieties of metre.** I here follow, in the main, the account of the Metre of this poem given by Dr. Schipper in his *Englische Metrik* (Bonn, 1882), ch. 7; pp. 146-62. He remarks that we find here *four* distinct varieties of versification. Taking two short lines to constitute one long line, the four varieties are these:—

1. Alliterating long lines that observe, more or less strictly, the old metrical rules.

2. Lines that exhibit both alliteration and rime, or else alliteration and assonance or half-rime.

3. Lines devoid of alliteration, but exhibiting either rime or assonance.

4. Lines that merely exhibit four strongly stressed syllables, but devoid of alliteration or rime.

Examples of such lines will now be given.

§ 30. 1. **Alliterating lines.** (All the examples are from Text A.) These are of four kinds.

(a) Lines in which the alliteration is correctly employed, i.e. with *two* alliterating syllables in the former half of the line, and *one* in the latter.

he ou wólde wýssye : wíslíche þínges (29).

Míldelíche ích múnýe : mýne leo'ue¹ fréond (37).

Búte-if he béo : in bóke i-léred (65).

wít and wísdóm : and i-wríten réden (102).

and þat góld gréowe : so grés doþ on éorþe (125).

(b) Lines with *one* alliterating syllable in the former half, and *two* in the latter.

wólde ye, mí léode : lústen eu're lóuerde (27).

hw' ye mýhte wórlde : wúrþshípes wélde (31).

he' ís óne mónne : míldest máyster (51).

So also 53, 384, 386, 437.

(c) Lines with only *two* alliterating syllables (these are numerous).

þús queþ Alured : englene fróuer (25).

and ék eure sáule : sómnen to Críste (33).

So also 41, 45, 47, 49, 55, 57, 67, &c.

¹ The dot in 'leo'ue' indicates that the *eo* receives a secondary stress. Many of the lines contain syllables of this character.

(d) Lines with *four* such syllables.

He wes *wis* on his *wórd*: and *wár* on his *wérke* (21).

lúuyen hin' and *lýkyen*: for he' is *lóuerd* of *lýf* (43).

§ 31. 2. (a) Lines with alliteration and rime.

þe éorl and' *þe épelyng*: *ibúreþ* un'der *gō'dne kíng* (74).

þat lónd to *lédén*: mid *láwelich'e déden* (76).

þat þe chírche ha'bbe *grýþ*: and *þe chéorl* beo' in *frýþ* (91).

his *sédes* to' *sówen*: his *médes* to' *mówen* (93).

þenne béoþ his *wéne*: ful *wróþe* i-*séne* (114).

(b) Lines with alliteration and assonance (i.e. vowel-rime only).

Alured, he wes' in *énge lónd*: and *kíng*, wel swíþe stróng (17).

hwych só *þe mon sóweþ*: al swúch he schal mówe (82).

þan knýhte bi-*hóueþ*: *kénlich'* on' to *sóne* (87).

hym-séolue for-*yémeþ*: for-*yéteþ* and' for-*léseþ* (207).

(c) Lines with alliteration and half-rime (consonantal rime).

if þu háuest *séorewe*: ne *séye* þu hít *þan árewe* (227).

þéyh heo wél *wólde*: ne máy heo hi nówiht *wélde* (283).

ac if þu hím lest *wélde*: *wéxende* on *wórlde* (437).

§ 32. 3. (a) Lines with rime only.

þe póure and' *þe rýche*: *démen* i *lýche* (80).

yóuþ' and al' *þat* he *háv'þ* i-*drówe*: is *þen'ne* wél bi-*tówe* (157).

ne nó mon *þe'ne énde*: hwenn' he' schal *héonne wénde* (174).

mónymo'n síngeþ: *þat wíf* ho'm bríng*eþ* (264).

and ófte *þa't wólde*: dó *þat* heo' ne schólde (288).

(b) Lines with assonance only.

þenne cum'eþ élde: ánd unhéþe (112). (*Read* and *ék unhéþe*.)

and he hí *-hadd'* i-*sówen*: álle myd réade gólde (123).

byfóre he' *þe méneþ*: *byhýnde* he' *þe teleþ* (237).

(c) Lines with half-rime only.

héom he gon' *lére*: só ye máw' i-*húre* (13).

for hwát is góld bute stón: but'íf hit háueþ wís món (131).

néuer upon *éorbe*: to wlónk þu n'ywúrþe (183).

§ 33. 4. Lines with neither rime nor alliteration ; but only four strongly stressed syllables.

éorles prúte : knýhtes egléche (5).
 póure and ríche : léode mýne (39).
 he may béon on élde : wénliche lórþeu (104).
 ne scólde neu'er yóng mon : hówyen to swíþe (134).
 wélden u're mádmes : and létén us' byhínde (193).
 sérewe if þu háuest : and þ'érewe hit wót (235).

It may be remarked that the mixture of alliteration with occasional riming greatly tended to disturb the number of stressed syllables in a line. For whereas the former only required *four* strongly stressed syllables in the complete line, the latter really required *six* to give it its true *dual* character, as in lines 174-5 ; see § 32 (a). Indeed, we can hardly scan lines 157-8 without introducing as many as *seven* such syllables. It must be felt that this unfortunate uncertainty as to what may be at any time expected is extremely disconcerting to a reader accustomed only to modern methods of prosody. It is hardly profitable to examine each line in still closer detail ; it may suffice to say that Layamon's Brut is written in a similarly fluctuating metre.

§ 34. In order to show the general effect of the metre in consecutive lines, I follow Dr. Schipper in quoting the third section (lines 61-72).

þús queþ Álfred : énglene uróuer,
 Ne may' non ríhtwis kíng : ben un'der Críste séoluen
 bú't if he béo : in bóke i-léred,
 and hé his wrítes : swíþe wel' kúnne ;
 and he cúnne léttres : lóki' him-seolf óne,
 hú he schul' his lónd : láweli'che hólde.

§ 35. **The Dialect of the Poem.** It is needless to say much on this point, as the grammatical details given in §§ 21-27 are sufficient to show that the texts are throughout in the

Southern dialect. The metre points in the same direction, as it much resembles that employed in Layamon's Brut. Perhaps it is worth while to repeat here that such a form as *wendes* (569) is a mere error of a Norman scribe for *wendest*, and not an example of a Northern suffix.

§ 36. **Date of the Poem.** The indications all point to a very early date: The Jesus College MS. itself is of the thirteenth century. Dr. Morris (Pref. to O.E. Misc., p. xi) suggests that one of the poems in it was composed about 1244. I think it is worth while to say that one of the lines in that poem, viz. 'The archebisscop Stephne for hire [i. e. the church] gon to fyhte,' l. 22, must surely refer to the famous Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury from 1207 to 1228; and seems to show that the said poem is at any rate later than 1228. If, however, it be admitted that the majority of the poems in the Jesus College MS. were composed about 1250, it at once becomes plain that at least three of the poems which it contains are conspicuously of a still earlier date, viz. The Bestiary, the Proverbs of Alfred, and the Moral Ode; not considering The Owl and the Nightingale, which is not included in The Old English Miscellany, and need not be here discussed. I think there can be no question that The Proverbs of Alfred really belong to the former half of the thirteenth century. The testimony of the Trinity MS. is even stronger. It has been said to be 'of the beginning of the thirteenth century' (p. vii); and the curious way in which the scribe tries to reproduce the A.S. characters, especially that for *w*, shows that it was written at a time when that character was still regarded as essential. And as to the lost Cotton MS., it is remarkable that not only does Wanley, in his extract, print it altogether in A.S. characters, but the transcript in MS. James 6 is marked by the same peculiarity. If the Cotton MS. really employed the A.S. characters, not for *w* only, but

for such letters as *r*, *s*, and *f*, it must obviously have been written out at a fairly early date. Wanley's opinion as to this question is explicit; he describes it as 'litteris Normanno-Saxonicis circa temp. Henrici II. aut Richardi I. conscriptum', i. e. before 1200.

The expression in l. 11, 'Englenes durling,' may well have been taken from Layamon's Brut, where (as I show in the Note) such an expression occurs eight times (cf. Note to l. 4); and I think we ought to lay stress on ll. 570-2, where Part II of the poem concludes with the remark—'say thou, *at the end*, "happen what may, God's will be done"'; for it is the fact that this is precisely the phrase with which Layamon had concluded his work. If we date the Brut about A.D. 1205, I see no reason why we may not date these 'Proverbs' between A.D. 1205 and 1210.

§ 37. **Opinion of ten Brink.** I can hardly do better than reproduce here the judicious account given by ten Brink, in his Early English Literature (p. 151 of the English version).

'Many a memory from the more ancient period of its history may still have been living among the English people in the twelfth century. But above all shone forth the image of king Ælfred, that had descended from father to son as a precious heirloom. Single features had been impaired, and some new traits added, but in the main it was like the original: the ruler who loved his subjects as did no other, the man of power and gentleness, who was at once king, father, and teacher of his people.

'From this latter office, Ælfred came gradually to be regarded as a source of popular wisdom. A number of proverbs and maxims were ascribed to him.

'There existed, in the twelfth century, collections of gnomic poems with the title Proverbs (Parabolæ) or Precepts (Documenta) of Ælfred. These were given to posterity in several

versions, varying in compass, arrangement, and (partly) in contents.

'A few' recensions from the thirteenth century are preserved; the existence of others is proved by citations in a contemporary poem.² Three distinct parts have recently been pointed out in the more complete text; though it is still doubtful if they really owe their origin to three different epochs, since ancient and modern matters are intermingled within the compass of shorter sections.'

§ 38. **The three Parts.** It was pointed out by Wülker (see p. 9 of Gropp's dissertation) that the work may be divided into three Parts. The first Part is contained in ll. 1-210, and consists of a prologue (1-24), an exordium (25-60), and ten proverbs (61-210), each of which is quoted as being a saying of Alfred. The second Part is contained in ll. 211-572, and consists of an exordium (211-25), and sixteen proverbs or sayings of Alfred (226-572) of which the Jesus College MS. contains ten only. The third Part is slightly different in character, as each section of the part begins with the same words, viz. 'Sone min so leue,' or 'Sone min so dere,' or 'Leue sone dere,' the advice being addressed to Alfred's son only; it consists of an exordium (573-605), and four pieces of advice (606-709), the last section of all being capable of subdivision into three parts. None of this third Part is extant in the briefer Text, and it may be regarded as a supplement; but it is idle to make much of this. The speculations that are quoted by Gropp as founded upon this circumstance, and the question as to alleged 'interpolations', are hardly worth considering; guesses of this kind can be

¹ Only two; how many others there may have been is unknown.

² I.e. in *The Owl and the Nightingale*, in which several proverbs are cited. Some of them are expressly attributed to 'Alfred king', whose name occurs in ll. 235, 294, 299, 349, 685, 697, 761, 942, 1074, 1223, 1269.

made by anybody, and usually convince nobody. It is sufficient to observe that ll. 644-5 are repeated at ll. 661-2 and ll. 678-9, and that, from l. 644 onward, riming couplets are more frequent. From l. 661 to the end we have such couplets only, though just a few of the rimes are mere assonances. And although words of French origin are extremely scarce throughout the rest of the poem, we actually find *four* such words close together, in the last three lines.

On the other hand, the presumably early Cotton MS. quotes lines 652 and 653, which looks as if the greater portion of Part III is nearly as old as all that precedes it. On the whole there is just a presumption that ll. 660-709 were added by the latest compiler of the material, or shortly before his time.

§ 39. The subject. The subject of early popular Proverbs is one upon which a whole book may easily be written; but this is not, in my opinion, the place for considering it. I have pointed out some of the more important references in the Notes on the Proverbs appended (at p. 71) to the Notes on the Text; and the student will find much upon the subject in Kemble's edition of the Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus, where the Proverbs of Alfred (Text B) and the Proverbs of Hendyng are given at length, and the requisite passages from the Owl and the Nightingale are duly collected. When we notice that the eleven proverbs attributed to Alfred in that poem nearly all of them differ from those in the Poem here printed, it becomes clear that it was just then the fashion to attribute all proverbs to Alfred; a consideration which explains the whole matter.

I add here, for the reader's convenience, the more important of the remarks or references given in Gropp's dissertation.

§ 40. **Gropp's dissertation.** Gropp had access to Spelman's *Life of King Alfred*, which he sometimes quotes. At p. 12, he refers to the *Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus*, but it throws very little light upon our poem; also to *A Father's Instructions to his Son*, in the *Exeter Book*, called by Grein '*Fæder Lārcwidas*'. The latter has some similarity to sections 30-3. With respect to Alfred's love of proverbs, he quotes from '*Alfred de Rievaulx*', i. e. Ailred (*Æthelred*) de Rievaulx, as follows: '*Extant parabolæ ejus plurimum habentes aedificationis, sed et venustatis et jucunditatis. Leges christianissimas et scripsit et promulgavit, in quibus fides ejus et devotio in Deum, sollicitudo in subditos, misericordia in pauperes, justitia circa omnes cunctis legentibus patet.*' And again, from the *Chronica Wintoniensis*: '*In proverbiiis ita enituit, ut nemo post illum amplius.*' From Asser's *Life of Alfred* he quotes the passage which relates how the king kept a book in which to enter useful quotations, which he called his *Enchiridion* or *Manual*, because he carefully kept it always at hand; cf. *Six Old English Chronicles*, in Bohn's Series, p. 77.

At p. 15 of Gropp's essay occurs the following passage, which Wülker quotes in his *Grundriss der angelsächsischen Litteratur*, p. 437:—'*The chief contents of the book [i. e. Ælfred's Manual] must have been this collection of wise sentences which he took from the Holy Scripture and from the other writers he read with Asser. Now, as the King according to Asser's testimony, eagerly desired to teach others, it is not impossible that he should have communicated the wise maxims thus gained to his people by composing a particular versified collection of Proverbs for this purpose. . . . It is possible that there may be some relation between the first part [of the present work, ll. 1-210] and king Ælfred; for many thoughts expressed in it may be found in his other*

works, chiefly in his translation of Boethius *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*.¹ Upon which Wülker remarks that Gropp does not explain whether 'The Proverbs' were taken partly from the Manual and partly from Boethius, or whether select passages were copied from Boethius into the Manual. I am afraid that it is all guesswork, and likely to remain so.²

At pp. 17-20, Gropp has some 'Metrical Observations', in which he agrees with Schipper; see § 29.

At pp. 21-39, he analyses the vowels and consonants employed in the MSS.; at pp. 39-52, the grammatical inflexions; and at p. 53, considers the foreign element.

Words of Latin origin are *bishop*, *clerk*, *siker*, *turn* (A.S. *biscop*, *clerc*, *sicor*, *tyrnan*). Words of French origin:—*poure*, 39, 375, *mayster*, 52, 299, 685, *lettres*, 69, *trayen* (in comp. *to-trayen*), 303, *couere*, 342 (*coueren*, B. 595), *kache* (in comp. *bi-kache*), 359, *armes*, 649, *stable*, 673, *multeplien*, 675, *huge*, 697, 709, *gentile*, 707, *gentileri*, 708, *amendith*, 709, *companie*, 709. Perhaps also *prute*, 5, *pruden*, 686.

French words of Teutonic origin are:—*scarneth* (B. 238); *orgul* (in comp. *orgul-prute*), 286; *i-hasted* (B. 255). Also *gyle*, 328, 664. The exact origin of *wilis*, 649, *gyle*, 328, 664, and *bi-wilen*, B. 328, is still somewhat obscure.

As might be expected in a piece which so wholly belongs to the Southern dialect, the Norse influence is very slight. We may notice *fro* (in *ther-fro*), B. 188, *scumes*, 334, *tythinges*, 416, *tresten*, 505, *costes*, 535, *ille*, 652.

The rest of Gropp's dissertation (pp. 54-61) is occupied with Notes upon the readings of the text, all of which I have

¹ Wülker does not complete the sentence, which thus concludes:—'as for instance, those about the futility of earthly wealth, the highest good, the duty of the wise man to be content with his fate.'

² We only know that eleven proverbs are cited as Alfred's in *The Owl and the Nightingale*; and that none of them exactly agrees with any of the Proverbs of Alfred!

consulted. Corrections of his which are certainly right are: *seluen* for *selues*, B. 64; omit *Wid*, B. 119; *vurþere* for *wrþere*, B. 128; *fremede* (or *fremde*) for *frumþe*, 129; read *ouer-godð*, B. 217; read *wraped*, B. 276; read *for-swunken*,¹ B. 292; read *i-wraped*, B. 320; read *i-selþe*, 362; read *lezen*, B. 368; read *londe*, 379; read *hwile he in þis werld beþ*, B. 407; read *duzeþe*, 516; *senden* [of course he means *sende*] represents the 3 p. s. subj. pres. of *senden*, to send, 517; *letet*=*let it*, 525; *funden*=seek, tend, depart, 553; *beuir*=trembling, adj., 627; read *lizen*, 'lie,' 670; *sug*= 'such,' 676; with *leþe-bei* in 692, compare *leoðe-beie* in Stratmann.

§ 41. Literature of the subject.

EDITIONS. (1) By T. Wright (1841); in *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, ed. Wright and Halliwell; see § 2. (2) By J. M. Kemble (1848); in *Salomon and Saturnus*; see § 3. (3) By R. Morris (1872); in *An Old English Miscellany*; see § 4.

EXTRACTS. (1) R. Morris, *Specimens of Early English*; by the Rev. Richard Morris, LL.D. Part I. Oxford, 1882. At p. 146 an extract is given from Text A, including ll. 1-60, 73-85, 159-79, 195-210, 227-46, 410-56. At p. 329 there are a few notes; and some of the words are explained in the Glossarial Index. (2) The same; a second edition, revised by myself, 1885. Some new notes were added, and the glossary revised. (3) *Alt- und mittelenglisches Übungsbuch, mit einem Wörterbuche von J. Zupitza*; siebente verbesserte Auflage bearbeitet von J. Schipper. Wien und Leipzig; 1904. At pp. 102-3 there is a short extract, viz. ll. 73-98; from both Texts.

REMARKS. *Über die Neuangelsächsischen Sprüche des König Ælfred*; by Dr. R. Wülker. In *Paul und Braune's Beiträge*, vol. i. p. 243 (1873).

¹ But he wrongly explains *for swunken* by saying that *swunken* is the dative plural of O.E. *swinc*!

On the Language of The Proverbs of Alfred; by E. Gropp. *Halis Saxonum*; MDCCCXXIX (*sic*)¹. A dissertation, written in English; pp. 1-61. A useful piece of work, which I have duly considered; there are critical notes, pp. 54-61, some of which I have adopted. The author had not the advantage of knowing the true readings of the Trinity MS.; nor had he any knowledge of the James MS. Considering that this dissertation was written as long ago as 1879, it is very well done. But we must not attach weight to remarks which the new evidence and our better knowledge of Middle-English at the present date have necessarily rendered obsolete. See further above, in § 40.

Note by J. Zupitza; in *Anglia*, iii. 370 (1880). He quotes, on the authority of Dr. Christoph Walther, a curious inscription, dated 1575, over a fireplace in a room belonging to the Rathskeller at Lübeck, as follows:—

Mennich man lude synghet,
Wen men em de brut bringet:
Weste he, wat men em brochte,
Dat he wol wenen mochte.

Which I roughly translate thus:—

Many a man full loudly sings
When his bride he homeward brings
Wist he, what he home had led,
He well might weep and wail instead.

The resemblance to ll. 264-7 of our poem is so close that Herr Walther conjectures that the saying may have been imported from the Steelyard in London. We must remember that the lines recur in the later Proverbs of Hending, ll. 133-8; ed. Böddeker.

Englische Metrik; von Dr. J. Schipper. Erster Theil;

¹ A singular error; read MDCCCLXXIX, as the facts require. The author was born in 1854.

Bonn, 1882. In chapter 7, the metre of the Proverbs is clearly explained, and compared with that of Layamon's Brut.

The Proverbs of Alfred; by the Rev. Prof. Skeat. In the Transactions of the Philological Society, 1895-8; pp. 399-418. I here discuss and explain the spelling of the Trinity MS., and give the results of a collation of Wright's text with the same at pp. 416-18. See § 6.

The student who desires further information on the subject of proverbs generally, may consult English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases, by W. Carew Hazlitt, London, 1869; the collection of medieval proverbs by Müllenhof and Scherer, specimens of which are given in Die älteste deutsche Litteratur, by Prof. Dr. Paul Piper, Berlin and Stuttgart (1884); pp. 275-85; and the collections referred to by Kemble. A good general collection is that by Ida von Düringsfeld, entitled Sprichwörter der Germanischen und Romanischen Sprachen; 2 vols. 1872-5. I give numerous references to this book on pp. 71-3.

My thanks are especially due to Professor Dr. W. Heuser, of Göttingen, for his assistance with regard to the James MS., as explained in § 15; to Mr. F. Madan, of the Bodleian Library, for valuable information concerning it; and to Professor Napier, Litt.D., of Oxford, for his kindness in collating my proof-sheets with the same MS.

CAMBRIDGE,

Dec. 24, 1906.

THE PROVERBS OF ALFRED

The Text is exhibited in three forms, as follows:—

A. The shorter text, as in the Jesus College (Oxford) MS. no. 29; lines 1-456. Printed on the left-hand pages, as far as p. 40.

B. The longer text, as in the Trinity College (Cambridge) MS. B. 14. 39; lines 1-709. Printed on the right-hand pages, as far as p. 41; and afterwards upon both pages.

C. Fragments of a third text, as formerly extant in MS. Cotton, Galba A. xix, but now only preserved in three imperfect copies. Printed in the lower part of pages 2-13, as far as l. 98; after which only variations from Text B are recorded, all from MS. J.

Of the three copies, W. denotes that by Wanley (lines 1-30); S. denotes that by Spelman (lines 1-98); and J. the fragmentary copy in MS. James 6.

Incipiunt documenta Regis Aluredi.

A. 1. (PART I.)

AT Seuorde
 sête peynes monye,
 fele Biscopes,
 and feole boc-ilêred, 4
 Eorles prute,
 knyhtes egleche.
 Þar wes þe eorl Alurich,
 of þare lawe swiþe wis, 8
 And ek Ealured,
 Englene hurde,
 Englene durlýng;
 on Engle-londe he wes kyng. 12
 Heom he bi-gon lere,
 so ye mawe i-hure,
 hw hi heore lif
 lede scholden. 16

From Jesus Coll. MS. 29, leaf 189 (262); denoted by A. 12. A.
 englene londe; but see l. 24. 13. Read gon (for bi-gon).

Alfredi conciones.

C. 1. At Sifforde
 seten þeines manie,
 fele biscopes,
 fele boc-lered, 4
 Erles prude,
 and cnihtes egleche.
 þer was Erl Alfrich,
 of þe lage swuðe wis, 8

W = Wanley's transcript; S = Spelman; J = James; ll. 1-30 are from
 W. 6. 7 = and J; WS omit. 7. erle J.

B. 1. (PART I.)

At Siforde
 setin kingis monie,
 fele biscopis,
 and fele booc-lerede, 4
 erles prude,
 and cnihtes egleche;
 þer was erl [Alfrich],
 of þe lawe suiþe wis, 8
 and eke Alfred,
 Englene herde,
 Englene derling;
 in Engelonde he was king. 12
 Hem he gon lerin,
 so 3e muȝen i-herin,
 hu [hi hure] lif
 lede shuldin. 16

I give here the rejected spellings and misreadings of MS. B. 2.
 kinhis. 5. herles. 6. cnites. 7. alfred (!). 9. heke.
 12. enkelonde. 14. we (error for 3e). 15. whu we ȝure; read
 hu hi hure. 16. sulin.

and ec Alfred,
 Engle hirde,
 Engle derling;
 on Engelonde he was king. 12
 Hem he gan leren,
 swo hi heren mihten,
 hu hi here lif
 leden scolden. 16

9. and SJ; W omits. Alfred S; Alfrede WJ. 11. engla J.
 12. Eng lond J. 13. leren JS; laren W.

Alured, he wes in Engle-lond,
 and king, wel swiþe strong.
 He wes king, and he wes clerk,
 wel he luuede Godes werk. 20
 He wes wis on his word,
 and war on his werke ;
 he wes þe wysuste mon
 þat wes Engle-londe on. 24

A. 2.

Þvs queþ Alured,
 Englene frouer :
 ' wolde ye, mi leode,
 lusten éure louerde, 28
 he óu wolde wyssye
 wisliche þinges,
 hw ye myhte worldes
 wurpshipes welde, 32

17. A. englene.

19. A. clerek.

32. A. wrþsipes.

Alfred, he was on Engeland
 a king wel swiðe strong ;
 he was king and clerc,
 wel he luuede Godes werc. 20
 he was wis on his worde,
 and war on his speche ;
 he was þe wiseste man
 at was on Engeland[e]. 24

21. *All* wise ; see l. 8. worde J ; word WS. 22. war WS ; ware J.
 23. wiseste JS ; wisest W. 24. Engeland J ; Englonð S ;
 Engeland on W.

Alfred, he *was in* Engelonde a king,
 wel swiþe strong and lufsum þing.
 He *was* king and clerc,
 ful wel he louede Godis werc. 23
 He was wis *on* his word,
 and war *on* his werke;
 he was þe wisiste mon
 þat was *in* Engelonde on. 24

B. 2.

Þus quad Alfred,
 Englene frouere :
 'wolde 3e, mi leden,
 lustin 3ure louird, 28
 and he 3u wolde wissin
 of wi[s]liche þinges,
 hu 3e mihtin *in werelde*
 wurshipe weldin, 32

17. Alfred is *superfluous*; enkelonde. 19. cleric. 24. þad;
see note. 26, 54. frowere; but *see* l. 62. 27. we (*for* 3e);
 mi *or* nu (*doubtful*). 29. Perhaps omit and. 31. 3u we (*for*
 wu 3e, i. e. hu 3e); mihtin; p'elde. 32. wrsipe.

C. 2. Ðus cwað Alured,

Engle frofre :
 'wolde 3e nu lipen
 and lusten 3ure louerd, 28
 and he 3u wolde wisen
 wisliche þinges,
 hu 3e mihten werldes
 wurðscipe welden, 32

30. wisliche WJ; wiseliche S. *Here W ends.* 31. werldes J;
 werlds S. 32. wurðscipe J; wurthe cipe S.

and ek eure saule
 somnen to Criste.
 Wyse were þe wordes
 þe seyde þe king Alured : 36
 'Mildeliche ich munye,
 myne leoue freond,
 poure and riche,
 leode myne, 40
 þat ye alle a-drede
 vre dryhten Crist,
 luuyen hine and lykyen;
 for he is louerd of lyf. 44
 He is one god
 ouer alle godnesse;
 He is one gleaw
 ouer alle glednesse; 48
 He is one blisse
 ouer alle blissen.
 He is one monne
 mildest mayster ; 52

and ec 3ure soule
 samne to Criste.
 Wise weren þe cwepen
 þe saide þe king Alfred : 36
 'Mildeliche I mune 3u,
 mine dere frend,
 arme and edi[e],
 lede luuiende, 40
 þat 3e alle dreden
 3ure drihten Crist,

35-40. J omits. 35. cwethen S. 37. yu S. 39, 40. edilede (sic) S.
 41. J om. þat 3e. Alle dreden J; all dred S. 42. criste J; christ S.

and eke ȝure saulle
 samne to Criste.
 Wise werin þe sawen
 of king Alfred: 36

‘Arme and edie ledin,
 of liuis dom: 40
 þat ȝe alle dredin
 ȝure drihtin Crist,
 lovin him and likin;
 for he is louird ouir lif. 44

He is one god
 ouer alle godnesse;
 and he is gleu
 ouer alle glade þinges; 48
 He is one blisse
 ouer alle blithnesse.

He is one mon[ne]
 mildist maister; 52

33. heke; salle. 35. þis or wis; read wise; see A. and C.
 36. kinc. 41. þad we. 42. driftin. 48. þinhes. 50. blitnesse.
 51. mon.

luuien him and liken;
 for he is louerd of lif. 44

He is one god
 ouer all[e] godnesse . . . 46

He is one blisse 49
 ouer all[e] blessedness.

He is one manne
 milde master; 52

43-62. J omits. 43. luviend S; licen S. 44. loved S.
 45. God S. 46, 50. all S.

He is one folkes
 fader and frouer.
 He is one rihtwis,
 and so riche king, : 56
 þat him ne schal beo wone
 nouht of his wille,
 [hwo] hine her on worlde
 wurpie þenkep.' 60

A. 3.

þvs queþ Alured,
 Englene urouer:
 'Ne may non ryhtwis king
 [ben] vnder Criste seoluen, 64
 bute-if he beo
 in boke ilered,
 and he his [writes]
 swipe wel kunne, 68

59. A. we (*for* wo = hwo); *read* hwo (*see* B. and C.). 60. A. wrpie.
 64. *Supply* ben; *see* B. and C. 67. A. wyttes; *read* writes; *see* B. and C.

He [is] one folce
 fader and frofre;
 he is one riht-wis,
 and [so] riche king, 56
 þat him ne scal be wane
 noht of his will[e],
 hwo him here on werld[e]
 wurðen ðenkep.' 60

53. S *omits* is. 55. riht-wise S. 56. S *omits* so. 57. pane
 (*for* wane) S. 58. will S. 59. world S. 60. wurthend and
 eth (!) S; *read* wurðen ðenkep.

He is one folkes
fadir and frouere.

He is one riht-wis,
and suo riche king, 56
nat him shal ben wone
no-þing of his wille,
hwo him her on worulde
wurpin þenkep.' 60

B. 3.

þus quad Alfred,
Englene frouere:
'May no riche king
ben onder Crist seluen, 64
bote-ʒif he be
booc-[i]lerid,
and [he] hi[s] writēs
wel [i]kenne, 68

54. frowere (see l. 62). 55. rifte wis. 57. for nat him read þat
him ne. sal. 58. is. 59. wo. 60. wrþin þenket.
64. selues (against grammar; read seluen). 65. þif (for ʒif).
67. I supply he; hi (close to the margin; s cut away).

C. 3. Ðus cwap Alvred,

Engle frofre:
'Ne mai no riht cing
ben under Crist selfe, 64
bute he be boc-lered
and wis o loare,
and [him] hise writes
wel icweme, 68

61. cwath S. 63-72. Preserved in J. 63. Ne J; He S.
64. Crist selfe S; criste self J. 65. bute J; but S. 66. wis J;
wise S. loare J; loage S. 67. J omits and. Both he; read him.
hise writes S; is wittes J. 68. Both icweme.

and he cunne lettres
 lokie him-seolf one,
 hw he schule his lond
 laweliche holde.'

72

A. 4.

Þus queþ Alured:
 'þe eorl and þe eþelyng
 ibureþ, vnder góðne king,
 þat lond to leden
 myd lawelyche deden.
 And þe clerk and þe knyht
 schulle démen euerliche riht;
 þe poure and þe ryche
 [hi schulle] démen ilyche.
 Hwych so þe mon soweþ,
 al swuch he schal mowe;
 and eueruyches monnes dom
 to his owere dure churreþ.'

76

80

84

78. A. clerek. 79. A. he schulle; omit he; see l. 81. A. eueliche.
 81. I supply hi schulle from l. 79, where A. has he schulle by mistake.

and he cunne lettres
 locen himselfe,
 hu he scal his lond
 lageliche holden.'

72

C. 4. Ðus cwap Alvred,
 Engle frofre:

73*

'þe erl and þe aþeling,
 þo ben under þe cing,

69. lettres J; letres S. 71. scal S; scall J. 72. lageliche J;
 lagelice S. Both helden. 73*. In S only. 74-83. Preserved in J.
 74. erl J; Earl S.

and bote he cunnie letteris
 lokin him-seluen,
 hu he shule his lond
 laweliche holden.' 72

B. 4

þus quad Alfred:
 'þe erl and þe epeling
 þo ben vnder þe king,
 þe lond to leden 76
 mid laweliche dedin.
 Boþe þe clerc and þe cniht
 demen euenliche riht.
 80

For aftir þat mon sowiþ
 al suich shal he mowin;
 and eueriches monnes dom 84
 to his oze dure cherrið.'

71. *wu* (*for hu*); *sule*. 73. *helfred*. 74. *herl*; *hepeling*.
 77. *lauelichi*. 78. *cniht*. 79. *riht*. 80, 81. *Not in B*.
 82. *souit*. 83. *alsuipich* (!) *sal*; *mouin*. 85. *cherried* (!).

þe lond to leden 76
 mid lageliche deden.
 Boðe þe clerc and þe cniht
 demen euenliche riht . . . 79
 For after þat te man soweþ 82
 þer-after he scal mowen;
 and euerilces mannes dom 84
 to his ogen dure charizeþ.'

77. *lagelice J*; *lagelich S*. 80, 81. *J and S omit*. 82. *þat te J*;
 that the S. 83. *scal S*; *scall J*. 84-86. *J omits*. 84. *efr-*
ilces S; *read euerilces*. 85. *charigeth S* (*for charizeþ*).

A. 5.

[þus queþ Alured:]
 'þan knyhte bi-houeþ
 kenliche on to fōne 88
 for to werie þat lond
 wiþ hunger and wiþ herivnge;
 þat þe chirche habbe gryþ,
 and þe cheorl beo in fryþ 92
 his sedes to sowen,
 his medes to mowen;
 and his plouh beo i-dryue
 to vre alre bihoue: 96
 þis is þes knyhtes lawe;
 loke he þat hit wel fare!'

A. 6.

þus queþ Alured:
 'þe mon þe on his youhþe 100
 yeorne leorneþ
 wit and wisdom,
 and iwritten reden,
 he may beon on elde 104
 wenliche lorþeu.

86. A. *omits.*91. A. *chireche.*

C. 5. þus cwaþ Alvred:

'þe cniht bihoueð
 ceneliche to cnowen 88
 uor to werie þe lond
 of hunger and of heregong;
 þat te churche haue griþ,

87. bihoueð J; behoveth S.

88. cnowen J; mowen (!) S.

89. uor J; nor (!) S.

werie J; werce (!) S.

90. S *omits first of.*

91. þat te J; that the S.

churche J; Chureche S.

B. 5.

þus quad Alfred :
 ' þe cniht bihouip
 kenliche to cnowen 88
 forto weriin þe lond
 of here and of heregong ;
 þat þe riche habbe gryþ,
 and the cherl be in friþ 92
 his sedis to sowin,
 his medis to mowen ;
 his plouis to driuin
 to ure alre bi-lif: 96
 þis is þe cnihtes lage;
 loke þat hit wel fare.'

[*This section is not found in MS. B.*]

87. cnith biouit. 88. cnowen. 91. *for* riche *read* chirche;
 halbe (=habbe); gryt. 92. cherril; frit. 93. souin.
 97. cnich* (*with s above the line*).

and te cherl be in friþ 92
 his sedes to sowen,
 his medes to mowen ;
 his plowes to driuen
 to ure alre bilif: 96
 þis is þe cnihtes lage,
 to locen þat it wel fare.'

92. te cherl J; the cherle S. 95. his hise plowes J. 97. cnihtes S;
 knihtes J. 98. wel J; well S. 98. *Here S ends; J omits ll. 99-118.*

And þe þat nule on youhþe
 yeorne leorný
 wit and wisdom 108
 and iwríten rede,
 þat him schal on elde
 sore rewe.
 þenne cumeþ elde 112
 and vnhelpe,
 þenne beoþ his wéne
 ful wroþe isene.
 Boþe heo beoþ bi-swíke, 116
 and eke hi beoþ a-swunde.'

A. 7.

þus queþ Alured:
 'Wýp-vte wysdome
 is weole wel vnwurþ; 120
 for þey o mon ahte
 hundseuenti acres,
 and he hi hadde isowen
 alle myd reade golde, 124
 and þat gold greowe
 so gres doþ on eorþe,
 nere he for his weole
 neuer þe furþer, 128
 bute he him of [fremde]
 freond iwurche;
 for hwat is gold bute stón,
 bute-if hit haueþ wis mon?' 132

106. A. one; *read on*; see l. 104.
 130. A. iwrche.

132. A. wismon.

129. A. frumþe (*see note*).

B. 6.

þus quad Alfred :

‘ Wiðuten wisdom[e]

is wele ful vnwurð ;

120

for þau[h] o mon hadde

hunt-seuīnti acreis,

and he [is hauede sown

al] mid rede golde,

124

and þe gold grewe

so gres deþ on þer erþe,

ne were his wele

nouht þe vurþere,

128

bote he him [of] fremede

frend y-werche.

For hwat is gold bute ston,

bute it habbe wis mon?’

132

118. helfred.

119-132. *Preserved in J.*

119. wiðuten J

(correctly) ; wid widutin (I). *Both wisdom.*

120. welðe wel

unwurð J ; wele ful vnwrð. 121. þau ; þoh J. man J. ahte J (for hadde) ;

B. has h . . de (h at the edge, and letters cut away ; de at beginning of next line).

122. acres J.

123. and he as heȝed saȝin ; and

hes hauede sown J.

124. al J ; which B. omits.

125. te J

(for þe). gold grewe J ; B. golde gre . . (cut away).

126. swo

gras doð on erðe J ; so gres deit [for deith = deth] on þe rerþe (second

r above the line). 127. i . . (at the edge ; for is = his) ; his J. welðe J.

128. nout þe wrþere ; noht wurþ J. 129. hime J. of cut away ; but

supplied in J. fremðe J. 130. frende iwurche J. 131. uor J.

wad ; hwat J. g . . . (imperfect) ; gold J. but J. 132. id ; it J.

halbe = habbe ; haue J. man J.

A. 8.

þus queþ Alured :
 ‘Ne scolde neuer yong mon
 howyen to swiþe,
 þeih him his wyse 136
 wel ne lykie ;
 ne þeih he ne welde
 al þat he wolde.
 For God may yeue, þenne he wule, 140
 god after vuele,
 weole after wowe ;
 wel him þat ischapien is !’

A. 9.

þus seyþ Alured : 144
 ‘Strong hit is to rowe
 a-yeyn þe sée þat floweþ ;
 so hit is to swynke
 a-yeyn vnylimpe. 148
 þe mon þe on his youhþe
 [yeorne] swo swinkeþ,
 and worldes weole her iwinþ,
 152
 þat he may on elde
 idelnesse holde,

134. A. yongmon.
 and hit. 145. A. reowe.
 A line (or part of one) lost.

143. A. is him þat hit ischapien ; I omit is
 150. I supply yeorne ; cf. l. 101. 152.

B. 7.

þus quad Alfred :
 ' Shulde nefere wis mon
 3iuen him to uuele,
 þoch he his wise 136
 wel ne like;
 ne þeoh he ne welde
 al þat he wolde.
 For God may 3iuen, þanne he wele, 140
 good after yuil,
 wele after wrake;
 so wel him þet mot shapen.'

B. 8.

þus quad Alfred : 144
 ' Stronge it is to rowen
 a3en þe se-flod;
 so it is to swinkin
 again unselfe. 148
 Ac wel is him a-3ueþe
 þe [swich swinker] was,
 þanen her on werlde
 welþe to winnen, 152
 [þat] he mu3e on elde
 ed[i]nesse holdin,

134. Sulde; 3ise (I) 135. hunele. 136. 3ise (for wise). 139. þad.
 140. wanne (for þanne). 141. goed. 143. se (read so); scapen.
 145. [...]nge (first four letters cut away); his (for is); ro3en
 (for rowen). 147. [...]o; s cut away; his (for is); 33inkin (for
 swinkin). 148. hunselfe. 149. [...]ch (for Ach = Ac); the A is
 cut away; a3ueþe (for a-3ueþe, i. e. in youth). 150. þe suinch was
 (where suinch seems to be due to the confusion of swinker with suich).
 151. 3anen (for þanen); altered to 3apen by a later hand. 153. þat
 cut away; helde. 154. hednesse (for ed[i]nesse).

and ek myd his worldes weole
 God iqueme er he quele; 156
 youþe and al þat he haueþ idrowe
 is þenne wel bi-towe.'

A. 10.

Þus queþ Alured :
 ' Monymon wenep 160
 þat he wene ne þarf,
 longes lyues ;
 ac him lyep [þat] wrench !
 For þanne [he] his lyues 164
 alre best luuede,
 þenne he schal léten
 lyf his owe.
 For nys no wurt wexynde 168
 a wude ne a velde,
 þat euer mæwe þas feye
 furþ vp-holde.
 Not no mon þene tyme 172
 hwanne he schal heonne turne ;
 ne no mon þenē ende
 hwenne he schal heonne wende.
 Dryhten hit one wot, 176
 dowepes louerd,
 hwanne [we] vre lif
 leten schule.'

157. *Perhaps omit al or þat.* 163. A. þe wrench ; *read* þat wrench,
as in B. 164. *I supply* he ; *as in B.* 168. A. wrt. A. uexynde ;
read wexynde, *as in l. 433.* 178. *I supply* we ; *as in B.*

[þat h]e mihte [mid] his welpe
 werchin Godis wille; 156
 [þ]enne is his 3uepe
 swiþe wel bitogen.'

B. 10. (*See 9 at l. 180.*)

þus quad Alfred:
 ' Monimon wenip 160
 þat he wenen ne þarf,
 longes liuis;
 ac him schal lezen þat wrenþ!
 For þanne he his lif 164
 alre beste trowe,
 þenne shal he letin
 lif his o3ene.
 Nis no wurt woxen 168
 on wode ne on felde,
 þet euure mu3e
 þe lif up-helden.
 wot no mon þe time 172
 hwanne he shal herne rimen;
 ne no mon þen ende
 hwen he shal herne wenden.
 Drihtin hit one wot, 176
 domis louird,
 hwenne we ure lif
 letin schullen.'

155. [þat h] *cut away*; mist = miht (*for* mihte); *I supply* mid.
 157. enne (þ *cut away*) his his 3euþe. 160. wenit. 163. scal.
 164. is (*for* his). 165. trowen (*against* grammar). 166. sal.
 169. wode (1); no (*for* ne). 173. wanne; sal. 174. hende.
 175. wen (*initial h cut away*); sal. 176. Drihtin. 178. wenne.
 179. scullen.

A. 11.

þus queþ Alured: 180
 ‘Yf þu seoluer and gold
 yefst and weldest in þis world,
 neuer vpon eorþe
 to wlonk þu ny-wurþe. 184
 Ayhte nys non ildre istreon,
 ac hit is Godes lone;
 hwanne hit is his wille,
 þar-of we schulle wende, 188
 and vre owe lyf
 myd alle for-leten,
 þanne schulle vre ifon
 to vre veoh gripen, 192
 welden vre madmes,
 and leten vs by-hinde.’

A. 12.

þus queþ Alured:
 ‘Ne ilef þu nouht to fele 196
 uppe þe sée þat floweþ.
 If þu hafst madmes
 monye and inowe,
 gold and seoluer, 200
 hit schal gnyde to nouht;
 to duste hit schal dryuen.
 Dryhten schal libben euere.

183. A. vpen (*for* vpon). 184. A. ny wrþe. 192. A. vouh (*o*
for e, and u for o). 193. A. Mayþenes (!); *see* l. 198.

B. 9. (See 10 at l. 159.)

þus quad Alfred : 180
 'zif þu hauest *welþe*
 a *wold* in þis *werlde*,
 ne þinc þu neure for-þi
 al to *wlonc wurpen*. 184
 Ahte nis non eldere stren,
 ac it is Godis lone ;
 hzwanne hit is his wille,
 þer-fro *we shullen wendeñ*, 188
 and ure oʒene lif
 mid *sorw* letin.
 þanne schullen ure fon
 to ure fe gripen, 192
welden ure madmes,
 and lutil us bimenen.'

B. 11.

þus quad Alfred :
 'Leue þu þe nouht to *swiþe* 190
 up þe se-floed ;
 zif þu hauest madmes
 monie and moch[e],
 gold and siluir, 200
 it shal *wurpen* to nouht ;
 to duste it shal driuen.
 Drihtin shal liuin eure.

182. i wif ʒerlde (*for in þis werlde*).
with c partly over the n.

191. sçullen.

198. hawest.

(*sic*) ; nout.

185. Acte.

195. alfret.

199. moch ; *read moche* (*plural*).

202. sullin (*for shal*).

183. ne (*in þinc*) *written*

187. wanne.

188. sullen.

196. nout ; *syþe* (*for swiþe*).

201. 'it sollen

203. drihtin sal.

Monymon for his gold 204
 haueþ Godes vrre,
 and for his seoluer
 hym-seolue for-yemep,
 for-yetep and forleseþ. 208

 Betere him by-come 209
 iboren þat he nere !'

A. 13. (PART II.)

þus queþ Alured :
 'Lvsteþ ye, mi leode ! 212
 ower is þe neode !
 And ich eu wil lére

 wit and wisdom, 216
 þat alle þing ouer-gop.
 Syker he may sitte
 þe hyne haueþ to i-vere.
 For þeyh his eyhte him a-go, 220
 his wit ne agop hym neuer-mo.
 For ne may he for-vare
 þe hyne haueþ to vere,
 þe [h]wile his owe lyf 224
 ileste mote.'

A. 14.

þus queþ Alured :
 'If þu hauest seorewe,
 ne seye þu hit þan arewe ; 228

208. *A line lost after this? (But not counted).*
read mi, as in l. 27. 214. *A line lost after this.*
 228. *A. seye þu hit nouht þan; omit nouht; see B.*

212. *A. me;*
 224. *A. wile.*

Moni mon for his gold 204
 hauið Godis erre,
 and þuruh his siluer
 his saulle he forleseð. 207

 Betere him were 209
 iborin þat he nere !'

B. 12. (PART II.)

Þus quad Alfred :
 ' Lustlike lust me, 212
 lef [and] dere,
 and ich her 3u wille leren,
 þenes mine,
 wit and wisdom 216
 þe[t] alle welþe ouer-goð.
 siker he may [sitte],
 and hwo [him] mid senden.
 For poeh his welþe him at-go, 220
 his wit ne wen[t] him neuere fro.
 Ne may he neuir for-farin
 hwo him to fere haueþ,
 hwilis þat his lif 224
 lesten may.'

B. 13.

Þus quad Alfred :
 ' 3if þu hauist sorwe,
 ne say þu hit þin are3e ; 228

204. is. 205. hauid ; erre or eue (*very indistinct*). 206. þuruch
 is. 207. is (*for his*) ; forlesed. 208. Two lines appear to be lost, but
 have been counted as one. 215. þenes, or wenes. 216. wisdomē.
 217. þe (*for þet*). Apparently oure god ; read ouer-goð. 218.
 B omits sitte. 219. hem mide ; but read him mid ; see note. 220.
 wele3e. 221. is wid (*for his wit*) ; wen ; newere (*for neuere*).
 222. newir (*for neuir*). 224. is.

seye hit þine sadelbowe,
and ryd þe singinde forþ.

þenne wile wene,

þet þine wise ne con,

232

þat þe þine wise

wel [þe] lyke!

Serewe if þu hauest,

and þe erewe hit wot,

236

by-fore, he þe menep;

by-hynde, he þe teleþ.

þu hit myht segge swych mon

þat [hit] þe ful wel on;

240

wyþ-vte echere ore

he on þe muchele more.

By-hud hit on þire heorte,

þat þe eft ne smeorte.

244

Ne let þu hyne wite

al þat þin heorte by-wite.'

A. 15.

þus queþ Alured:

'Ne schal-tu neuere þi wif

248

by hire wlyte cheose,

for neuer nōne þinge

þat heo to þe bryngeþ.

Ac leorne hire custe,

252

heo cuþeþ hi wel sone.

234. *I supply þe; see B.*
hit; *see B.*

239. A. swyhc.

240. *I supply*

sey it þin sadilbowe,
 and rid þe singende.
 Þanne saiþ þe mon
 þat ti wise ne can, 232
 þat þe þine wise
 wel þe likiþ.
 Soreþe ȝif þu hauist,
 and te areþe hit seð, 236
 bi-foren, he þe bimenið,
 bi-hindin, he þe scarneð.
 Þu hit miht seien swich mon
 þat it þe ful wel on; 240
 swich mon þu maist seien þi sor,
 he wolde þat þu heuedest mor!
 For-þi hit, in þin herte one,
 for-hele hit wið þin areþe. 244
 Let þu neuere þin areþe witin
 al þet þin herte þenkep.'

B. 16. (14, at l. 427; 15, at l. 458.)

Þus quad Alfred:
 'Ne shal þu [neuer] þi wif 248
 bi hire wlite chesen;
 ne [hire] for non ahte
 to þine bury bringen,
 er þu hire costes 252
 [lerne, þe he] cuþe.

229. seit (*for* sey it). 231. sait. 233. þad. 234. likit.
 236. ten (*for* te; *wrongly*); sed. 237. bimenid. 238. scarneð.
 239. mist (*for* miht). 240. þad; fulwel. 242. þad.
 243. þiin; *erasure after* herte. 244. wid. 246. þenket.
 248-251. *Preserved in* J. 248. sal þu þi; gin þu nefre þi J.
 249. be J. 250. *I supply* hire. achte; ehte J. 251. þi buri J.
 252. her (*for* er). 253. *The line is incomplete, consisting of the*
sole word cuþe.

For mony mon for ayhte
 vuele i-auhteþ;
 and ofte mon of fayre 256
 frakele icheoseþ.
 Wo is him þat vuel wif
 bryngeþ to his cotlyf!
 So him is alyue 260
 . þat vuele ywyueþ.
 For he schal vppon eorþe
 dreori i-wurþe.
 Monymon singeþ 264
 þat wif hom bryngeþ;
 wiste he hwat he brouhte,
 wepen he myhte.'

A. 16.

þus queþ Alured: 268
 'Ne wurþ þu neuer so wod,
 ne so wyn-drunke,
 þat éuere segge þine wife
 alle þine wille. 272
 For if [heo] iseye þe bi-vore
 þine i-vo alle,
 and þu hi myd worde
 i-wrepped heuedest, 276
 ne schulde heo hit lete,
 for þing lyuyinde,
 þat heo ne scholde þe forþ vp-breyde
 of þine baleu-syþes! 280
 Wymmon is word-wod,
 and haueþ tunge to swift;

262. A. vppen.

279. *Perhaps omit forþ.*
wod.273. A. if þu iseye (!); *for þu read* heo.281. A. wop (*for* woð = wod); *read*

For moni mon for ahte
 iuele ihasteð;
 and ofte mon on faire 256
 fokel cheseð.
 wo is him þat iuel wif
 bringið to his cot-lif!
 So [him] is oliue 260
 þat iuele wiueð.
 For he shal him often
 dreri maken.' 263

[*Four lines lost.*]

B. 17.

þus quad Ælfred: 268
 'wurpu neuere swo wod,
 ne so [wyn]-drunken,
 þat euere sai[3e] þu þi wif
 al þat þi wille be. 272
 For if hue seze þe bi foren
 þine fomen alle,
 and þu hire mid worde
 wraped hauedest, 276
 he ne shold it leten,
 for þinge liuiþinde,
 þat he ne sholde þe up-breidin
 of þine bale-sipes! 280
 wimmon is word-wod,
 and hauip tunge to swift;

254. achte. 255. ihasted. 257. fokel (*sic*) chesed. 258, 259.
Preserved in J. 258. ifel J. 259. brinhit to is; bringed to his J.
 260. *I supply* him; his (*for is*). 261. wiued. 262. sal.
 270. *I supply* wyn-. 271. sai; *see l.* 480. 273. hif. 275. mit.
 276. wraped. 277. sold. 278. þinke liuihinde. 279. solde.
 282. hauit tunke to swift.

þeyh heo wel wolde,
 ne may heo hi nowiht welde.' 284

A. 17.

Þus queþ Alfred :
 'Idelschipe and ouer-prute,
 þat lereþ yong wif vuele þewes ;
 and ofte þat [heo] wolde 288
 do þat heo ne scholde ;
 þene vnþev lihte
 leten heo myhte,
 if heo ofte a swóte 292
 for-swunke were ;
 þeyh hit is vuel to buwe
 þat beo nule treowe.
 For ofte museþ þe kat 296
 after hire moder.
 Þe mon þat let wymmon
 his mayster iwurpe,
 ne schal he neuer beon ihurd 300
 his wordes louerd ;
 ac heo hine schal steorne
 to-trayen and to-teóne ;
 and selde wurp he blype and gled, 304
 þe mon þat is his wiues qued.

[No break in A.]

pauh he hire-selue wel wolde,
ne mai he it nowiht welden.' 284

B. 21. (18, at l. 477; 19, at l. 343; 20, at l. 305*.)

þus *quad* Alfred :

'Idilschipe and orgul-prude,

þat lerip þung wif leþere þewes,

and often to þenchen 288

don þat he ne scholde;

þif he for-*swunken* swoti were 292

swo hie ne þohte;

ac þoh hit is iuel to bewen

þat [trewe] ben ne wille.

For ofte museð þe catt 296

after þe moder.

[Hwoso] lat his wif

his maister wurþen,

[ne] shal he neuer ben 300

his wordes louerd;

ac he shal him rere

dreize, and moni tene

selliche hauen. Selden 304

shal he ben on sele.'

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 283. pauc. | 284. nowit. | 285. aluerid. | 286. Idilschipe. |
| 287. lerit. | 289. scolde. | 290, 291. <i>Not in B.</i> | 292. for- <i>swūken</i> . |
| þuere, or wuere (<i>read were</i>). | 293. þochte. | 294. þoch; beuen, | |
| <i>altered to bewen.</i> | 295. ter (!); <i>read trewe.</i> | ville (<i>for wille</i>). | |
| 296. mused. | 298-301. <i>Preserved in J.</i> | 298. wose; hwoso J. | |
| is; his J. | 299. master wurden J. | 300. sal; ne scal J. | nesre J. |
| 301. is; his J. | 302. sal. | 303. dreize (<i>sic</i>); <i>read treize</i> | |
| or treze? | 304. hauen (<i>for hauen</i>). | 305. sal. | |

Mony appel is bryht wiþ-vte,
 and bitter wiþ-inne;
 so is mony wymmon 308
 on hyre fader bure;
 schene vnder schete,
 and þeyh heo is schendful.
 So is mony gedelyng 312
 godlyche on horse,
 and is þeyh lutel wurp; . . .
 wlonk bi þe glede
 and vuel at þare neode.' 316

A. 18.

þus queþ Alured:
 '[N]Eure þu, bi þine lyue,
 þe word of þine wyue
 to swiþe þu ne aréde. . . . 320
 If heo beo i-wreþþed
 myd worde oþer myd dede,
 wymmon wepeþ for mod
 oftere þan for eny god; 324
 and ofte, lude *and* stille,
 for to vordrye hire wille;

314. A line seems to be missing here.
 forgotten to prefix the initial (coloured) N. Perhaps omit þu; it occurs
 in l. 320.

318. The illuminator has
 320. A line seems to be missing here.

B. 20.

þus quad Alfred: 305*
 'Moni appel is wið-uten grene, 306
 briht on leme, 306*
 and bitter wið-innen.
 So is moni wimmon 308
 in hire [fader] bure;
 schene under schete,
 and þoh hie is [schondes ful] 311
 in an stondes hwile. 311*
 Swo is moni gadeling
 godelike on horse, 313
 wlanc on weiȝe 315
 and unwurp on wike.'

B. 25. (21, at l. 285; 22, at l. 496; 23, at l. 360;
 24, at l. 515.)

þus quad Alfred:
 ['Ared-tu] noht to swiȝe
 þe word of þine wiue;
 320
 For þanne hue beð iwraped
 mid wordes oþer mid dedes,
 wimmon wepeð for mod
 ofter þanne for eni god; 324
 and ofte, lude and stille,
 for to wurchen hire wille,

305*. alured. 306-311. *Preserved in* J. 306. mani J. wid-
 uten; uten J. 306*. brit; brihte J. leme (*sic*); beme J. 307.
 bittere; bitter J. wið-innen; wiðinnen J. 308. his; is J. mani
 wimman J. 309. faire (!); fader J. 310. scene J. scete J.
 311. pocke; þoh J. scondes ful J. (*which Trin. omits !*). 311*.
 wile. 317. alured. 318. Aretu (= Arettu = Ared-tu; *see* A. 320);
 noth. 321. bed iwraped (*for iwraped; first r above the line*).
 323. weped.

Heo wepeþ oþer-hwile,
 for to do þe gyle. 328
 Salomon hit haueþ i-sed,
 þat wymmon can wel vuelne red.

 þe hire red foleweþ,
 heo bryngeþ hine to seorewe. 332
 For hit seyþ in þe l[e]oþ,
 "as scumes, forteoþ";
 hit is ifurn iseyd,
 þat "cold red is quene red"; 336
 hu he is vnlede
 þat foleweþ hire rede.
 Ich hit ne segge nouht for-þan
 þat god þing [n]ys god wymmon, 340
 þe mon þe hi may icheose
 and icouere over oþre.'

A. 19.

þus queþ Alured:
 'Monymon wenep 344
 þat he weny ne þarf,
 freond þat he habbe
 þar me him vayre bi-hat;
 seyþ him vayre bi-vore, 348
 and frakele bi-hynde.
 So me may þane loþe
 lengust lede.

333. For loþ read leoþ; see note. 340. For ys read nys; see l. 707.
 A letter has been erased before ys in the MS. 342. No break in A
 after this line.

Hue *wepeð* *oper-hwile*
hwen hue þe *wille* *biwilen*. 328
 Salomon hit hauith isaid,
 hue can moni *yuel* *reid*. 330
 Hue ne mai hit non *opir* don, 330*
 for *wel* *erliche* hue hit *bi-gan*. 331*
 Þe mon þat hire red *folewip*, 331
 he bringeþ him to *seruze*.

For hit is said *in* lede,
 "Cold red is *quene* red." 336

I ne sa[i]þe it nocht *bi-pan*
 þat god þing [n]is god *wimmon*, 340
 þe mon þat michte hire *cnowen*
 and chesen hire from *opere*.'

B. 19.

Þus *quad* Alfred:
 'Mani mon *wenip* 344
 þat he *wenin* ne þarf,
 frend þat he habbe
 þer mon him faire *bihait*;
 seieþ him faire *bi-foren*, 348
 fokel at-hinden.
 So mon mai *welpe*
 lengest *helden*.

327. *weped*: *wile*. 328. *pen* (for *wen* = *hwen*). 329. *hid* *hawit*
isait. 331*. *herliche*. 331. *þad*; *folewid*. 335, 336. *Preserved*
in J. 335. *nor* it *seip* in þe *led* J. 336. *cwene* J. 339. *Hi* (for
 I); *sawe* (*w* for *3*); *read* *saize*. 340. *is* (*read* *nis*); *wimmon*. 341.
þad; *cnofwen* (!). 343. *alured*. 344. *wenit*. 346. *þad*. 348. *Seiet*.

Ne ilef þu neuer þane mon 352
 þat is of feole speche,
 ne alle þe þinge
 þat þu iherest singe.
 Mony mon haueþ swikelne muþ, 356
 milde, and monne for-cuþ;
 Nele he þe cuþe
 hwenne he þe wule bi-kache.'

A. 20.

þus queþ Alured: 360
 ' þvrh sawe mon is wis,
 and þurh iselþe mon is glev;
 þurh lesinge mon is loþ,
 and þurh lufre wrenches vnwurþ; 364
 and þurh hokede honde þat he bereþ
 him-seolue he for-vareþ.
 From lesynge þu þe wune,
 and alle vnpewes þu þe bi-schune; 368
 so myht þu on þeode
 leof beon in alle leode.
 And luue þyne nexte,
 he is at þe neode gôd. 372
 At chepynge and at chyrche
 freond þu þe iwurche
 wyþ pouere and wiþ riche,
 wiþ alle monne ilyche. 376
 þanne myht þu sikerliche
 sely sytte,

362. A. his elþe (1); for hiselþe = iselþe. 364. A. wrenches.
 And vnwurþ; (but And is the last word on the leaf, and the back of
 the leaf begins with vnwurþ. And þurh, &c. The scribe at first omitted
 vnwurþ, and then, when inserting it, forgot to strike out the former And).
 365. þat he bereþ is perhaps superfluous. 368. Perhaps omit þe.
 373. chyreche.

Gin þu neuere leuen 352
 alle monnis spechen,
 ne alle þe þinge
 þat þu herest singen.
 For moni mon hauip fikil mod, 356
 and he is monne cuð;
 Ne shaltu neuere knowen
 hwanne he þe wole bikechen.'

B. 23. (20, at l. 305* ; 21, at l. 285 ; 22, at l. 496.)

þus quad Alfred : 360
 ' þurh saze mon is wis,
 and þurh selpe mon is gleu ;
 þurh lesin[ge] mon is loð,
 and þurh lupere wrenches vnwurp ; 364
 And hokede honden make þen mon
 his heuid to lesen.
 Ler þu þe neuer
 ouer mukil to lezen ; 368

ac loke þine nexte,
 he is atte nede god ; 372
 and frendschipe o werlde
 fairest to wurchen
 wið pouere and wið riche,
 wið alle men iliche. 376
 þanne maist þu sikerliche
 seli sittin,

354. þinke.
 knewen (!).

cf. bi-kache in A.

364. þuruh.

372. ate.

355. sinken.

359. þanne or wanne ;

361, 362. þurch.

366. is hewit.

373. frendchipe.

356. haut.

bitechen, altered to bikechen ;

363. þurch lesin ; rest cut off.

368. lepen (error for lezen).

375. wid (twice).

376. wid.

and ek faren ouer [londe]
 hwider so beop þi wille.' 380

A. 21.

Þus queþ Alured:
 'Alle world-ayhte
 schulle bi-cumen to nouhte;
 and vyches cunnes madmes 384
 to mixe schulen i-multen;
 and vre owe lif
 lutel hwile ileste.
 For þeyh o mon 388
 wolde al þe worlde,
 and al þe wunne
 þe þar-inne wunyeþ,
 ne myhte he þar-myde his lif 392
 none hwile holde.
 Ac al he schal for-leten
 on a litel stunde;
 and schal vre blisse 396
 to balewe us iwurþe,
 bute-if we wurcheþ
 wyllen Cristes.
 Nu biþenche we 400
 þanne vs selue 400*
 vre lif to leden
 so Crist vs gynnep lere;

379. lond le (!); for londe. 381. No break in A. after l. 380.
 400, 400*. Only one line in former edition.

and faren ouer londe
 hwar-so bep þi wille.' 380

B. 29. (24-28; ll. 515, 317, 410, 533, 556.)

þus quad Alured:
 ' Werldes welpe
 to wurmes shal wurpien;
 and alle cunnes madmes 384
 to noht shulen melten:
 and ure lif shal
 lutel lasten.
 For [boh] þu, mon, weldest 388
 al þis middelerd,
 and alle þe welpe
 þat þer-inne wonip,
 ne miht þu þi lif 392
 lengen none hwile.
 Bote al þu it shalt leten
 one lutele stunde;
 and al þi blisse 396
 to bale shal iwurpen,
 bote-ȝif þu wurche
 wille to Criste.
 For[þi] biþenk[e] we 400
 [on] þe wis us seluen 400*
 to leden ure lif
 so God us ginnið leren;

380. bet. 381. alured. 383. scal. 385. nocht sulen.
 386. wure (*read ure as in l. 401*); sal. 388. *I supply boh.* 389.
 middellert. 391. þad þe inne wonit. 392. mist (*for miht*).
 393. wile. 394. salt. 397. sal. 398. þif (*error for ȝif*).
 400. for (*but read Forþi*); biþeng. 400*. *I supply on; þe uuif = þe*
 wis (*not we must*); seluen. 402. ginnid leren (*not leten*).

þanne mawe we wenen
 þat he wule vs wurpie. 404
 For so seyde Salomon,
 [Salomon] þe wise, 405*
 þe mon þat her wel dep,
 he cumeþ þar he lyen fop;
 on his lyues ende 408
 he hit schal a-vynde.'

A. 22.

þus queþ Alured:
 'Ne gabbe þu ne schotte,
 ne chid þu wyþ none sotte; 412
 ne myd manyes cunnes tales
 ne chid þu wiþ nenne dwales.
 Ne neuer þu bi-gynne
 to telle þine tyþinges 416
 at nones fremannes borde;
 ne haue þu to vale worde.
 Mid fewe worde wis mon
 fele biluken wel con; 420
 and sottes bolt is sone i-schote;
 for-þi ich holde hine for dote
 þat sayþ al his wille
 þanne he scholde beon stille. 424
 For ofte tunge brekeþ bon,
 þeyh heo seolf nabbe non.'

404. A. wrpie. 405*. A. omits Salomon. 409. No break in A.
 after this line. 415. A. þu ne bi-gynne; omit ne; see B. 419.
 A. wismon. 421. A. i-scohte. 426. No break in A. after this line.

þenne muze we wenen
 þat he us wile wurpen. 404
 For swo saide Salomon,
 þe wise Salomon, 405*
 wis is þat wel [deþ]
 hwile he in þis werld[e] [beþ];
 euere at þen ende 408
 he comið þer he hit findiþ.'

B. 26.

þus quad Alfred :
 'Be þu neuere to bold
 to chiden aȝen oni scold, 412
 ne mid manie tales
 to chiden aȝen alle dwales.
 Ne neuere þu biginne
 to tellen newe tidinges 416
 at neuere nones monnis bord ;
 ne haue þu to fele word.
 Þe wise mon mid fewe word
 can fele biluken ; 420
 and sottis bolt is sone ischoten ;
 for-þi ich telle him for a dote
 þat saiþ al his y-wille
 þanne he shulde ben stille. 424
 For ofte tunge brekiþ bon,
 [þeih he habbe] hire-selue non.'

404. þad. 406. wis is þad wel doþ (wrongly altered to is þad wel doþ wis); but read deþ (as in A.), for the metre. 407. hwile he is in þis werld boþ (altered to hwile he in þis werld is boþ; is being above the line); but boþ is an error for beþ, and is is needless. 408. þe nende. 409. comid; findit. 418. hawe. 421. bold; iscoten. 423. þad sait; is; for y-wille perhaps read wille; see l. 440. 424. sulde. 425, 426. Preserved in J. 425. tunke brekit; tunge breceþ J. 426. and nauid; þeih he habbe J (much better). hire selue; him selue J.

A. 23.

þus queþ Alured :
 ‘Wis child is fader blisse.— 428
 If hit so bi-tydeþ
 þat þu bern ibidest,
 þe hwile hit is lutel
 ler him mon-þewes. 432
 þanne hit is wexynde,
 hit schal wende þar-to ;
 þe betere hit schal iwurþe
 euer buuen eorþe. 436
 Ac if þu him lest welde,
 wexende on worlde,
 lude and stille,
 his owene wille, 440
 hwanne cumeþ ealde,
 ne myht þu hyne awelde ;
 þanne deþ hit sone
 þat þe biþ vnyqueme, 444
 ofer-howeþ þin ibod,
 and makeþ þe ofte sory-mod.
 Betere þe were
 iboren þat he nere ; 448
 for betere is child vnborne
 þane vnbusum.
 Þe mon þe spareþ yeorde
 and yonge childe, 452
 and let hit arixlye
 þat he hit areche ne may,
 þat him schal on ealde
 sore reowe.’ Amen. 456

438. A. werende ; see l. 433.

Expliciunt dicta Regis Aluredi.

[*End of Text A.*]

B. 14.

þus *quad* Alfred :

‘ *Wis* child is *fadiris blisse*.—

428

þif it so *bitidip*

þat þu child *weldest*,

þe *hwile* þat hit is *litil*

þu lere him *monnis þewis*.

432

þanne hit is *woxin*,

he shal *wende* þerto ;

þanne shal [þi] child

þas þe bet *wurþen*.

436

Ac þif þu les him *welden*

al his *owene wille*,

440

þanne he comiþ to *elde*,

sore it shal him *rewen* ;

and he shal banne þat *wiht*

þat him first *tazte* ;

444

þanne shal þi child

þi forbod ouer-gangin.

Beter þe *were*,

child þat þu ne *hauedest* ;

448

for betere is child *vnborn*.

þenne *vnbeten*.’

[*Six lines missing.*]

429. bitidit. 430. þad; chil (see l. 428). 431. wile. 433. Read
y-woxin? 434. sal wenne. 435. sal. þe (read þi; see l. 445). 441.
comit; helde. 442. sal. 443. sal; widt (!). 445. sal.

[TEXT B; *continued.*]

B. 15.

þus quad Alfred :

'Drunken and vndrunkin,

eyþer is wisdom wel god ; 460

þarf no mon drinkin þe lasse

þan he be wið-alle wis.

Ac [ʒif] he drinkip

and desieþ þere amorþe, 464

so þat he, fordrunken,

desiende wercheþ,

he shal ligen long a-nicht,

litil shal he sclepen ; 468

him sukeþ soreþe to

so deð þe salt on fles[she] ;

sukeþ þuru his liche

so [deþ þuru] liche blod. 472

and his morþe-sclep

shal beʒ muchil lestin[de],

[hwoso] þe swo on euen

yuele haueð ydronken.' 476

B. 18. (16, at l. 247 ; 17, at l. 268.)

þus quad Alfred :

'wurþu neuere so wod,

ne so desi of þi mod,

þat euere s[ā]iþe þi frend 480

460. eþer ; wisdome. 462. wid ale. 463. I supply ʒif
 (Kemble supplies ef) ; drinkit. 464. desiet. 466. werchet.
 467. sal. 468. sal. 469. suþh ; read sukeþ, as in l. 471.
 470. salit ; fles (for flesh ; but read flesshe). 471. suket ; is.
 472. dot (for deþ ; see l. 470). I supply þuru. 474. sal ; lestind ;
 d erased. 475. werse (corruptly) ; read hwoso. 476. haued.
 477. aluerid. 480. þad. siþe ; see A. 271.

al þat þe likiþ,
 ne alle þe þonkes
 þat þu þoh hauist;
 for ofte sibbie men 484
 foken hem bituenen,
 and ef it so bilimpit
 lo[p]e þat 3e wurþen,
 þanne wot þi fend 488
 þat er wiste þi frend.
 Betere þe bicomē
 þi word were helden;
 for þanne muð mameliþ 492
 more þanne hit sholde,
 þanne schulen his eren
 ef[t] it iheren.'

B. 22. (19, at l. 343; 20, at l. 305*; 21, at l. 285.)

þus quad Alfred: 496
 '3if þu frend bi-3ete
 mid þi fre bi3ete,
 loke þat þu him þeine
 mid alle þeuues þine, 500
 loke þat he þe be mid
 bi-foren and bi-hinden;
 þe bett he shal þe reden
 at alle þine neden; 504
 on him þu maist þe tresten
 3if his trowþe de3h.

481. likit. 483. þoch. 486. bilimpit. 487. lo. e (*letter
 erased between o and e*). 489. þad her viste. 492. mud mamelit.
 493. solde. 494. sculen; heren. 495. ef. 496. alfreuerd (!).
 500. þines; see note. 501. mide. 503. sal. 505. and on
 (and *is not wanted*). 506. þif (*error for 3if*); is troýþe (*y for w*).

Ac 3if þu hauist a frend to-day,
 and to-moreuin driuist him awei, 508
 þenne bes þu one
 al-so þu er were;
 and þanne is þi fe for-loren,
 and þi frend boþen; 512
 betere þe bicomē
 frend þat þu neuwest.'

B. 24. (23, at l. 360.)

Þus quad Alfred :
 ' 3if þu hauist duȝeðe, 516
 and drihten [it] þe sendeþ,
 ne þenk þu neuere þi lif
 to narruliche leden,
 ne þine faires 520
 to faste holden.
 For þer ahte is [i]hid,
 þer is armþe i-noh;
 and siker ich it te saȝe,
 letet 3if þe likeþ, 525
 swich mon mai after þe
 þi god welden, } 526
 ofte binnen þine burie
 blipe wenden, 527

510. her. 511. *Perhaps omit and.* 514. newwest. 515. aluerd
 or alured. 516-532. *Preserved in* J. 516. duȝe; duȝeðe J.
 517. drihten; drihten J. it *supplied from* J. te (*for* þe) J. senden (!);
 sendeþ J. 518. þeng; gin J. 519. narwlice J. 520. *Both*
 faires. 521. helden J. 522. hachte; ehte J. hid; ihud J.
 523. soreȝe (*for* armþe) J. inoch; inoh J. 524. J *omits* and. ic J.
 seȝe J. 525. lef it if J. liket; liceð J. 526. *Two lines*
miscounted as one. swulc man J. welðe (*for* god) J (*better*). 527.
 binne þi buri J. 528. sitten (*for* wenden) J.

þat [þe] ne wele heren
 mid muþe moneȝen;
 ac euere him of-þinkeþ
 þen he [of] þe þenkeð.' 532

B. 27. (25, at l. 317; 26, at l. 410.)

Dus quad Alured:
 'Elde cumið to tune
 mid fele vnkeþe costes,
 and doþ þe mon to elden, 536
 þat ne mai he him noht welden.
 Hit makip him wel vn-meke,
 and binimip him his miȝte.
 Ȝif it swo bitideð 540
 þat þu her so longe abidist,
 and þu in þin elde
 werldeſ welþe weldest,
 þi duȝeþe gin þu delen 544
 þine dere frend[e]
 hwile þine dages duȝen,
 and þu þe-seluen liue mowe.
 Haue þu none leue to [þo] 548
 þat after þe bileueð,
 to sone ne to douhter,
 ne to none of þine foster.
 For fewe frend we schulen finden 552
 þanne we henne funden;

529. þad. he; te (*for* þe) J; *read* þe. wile J. 530. munizen J.
 531. euere; efre J. of þinket; of þinkeþ J. 532. hwanne (*for*
 þen) J. *I supply of from* J. þenked; þencheþ J. 534. cumid.
 536. helden. 537. þat him selwe ne mai he him noch welden; *but*
 him *means* 'himself,' and him selwe *is superfluous*. 538. makit.
 539. binimit; is miȝte. 540. bitided. 542. þiin helde. 545. frend.
 547. selwen. 548. þe; *read* þo. 549. þad; bileued. 550. douter.
 552. sculen.

for he þat is ute bi-loken
 he is inne sone for-ȝeten.'

B. 28.

þus *quad* Alured: 556
 'Ȝif þu i þin elde
 best *welpes* bidelid,
 and þu ne cunne þe leden
 mid none cunnes listis, 560
 ne þu ne moȝe mid strenȝþe
 þe-seluen steren,
 þanne þanke þi louerd
 of alle his lone, 564
 and of alle þine *owene* liue,
 and of þe daxis liht[e],
 and of alle murpe
 þat he for mon makede; 568
 and *hweder-so* þu *wendes*,
 sei þu, atten ende,
 "wurpe þat iwurpe,
 izurpe Godes *wille*!" 572

B. 30. PART III. (29, at l. 381.)

þus *quad* Alured:
 'Sone min *swo* leue,
 site me nu bisides,
 and ich þe *wile* seizen 576
 soþe þewes.—
 Sone min, ich fele
 þat min her *falewidþ*,

557. helde.

or lone.

ende.
falewidþ.

566. litht.

571. wrpe þad.

561. strenȝhe.

568. þad.

562. selwen.

569. hwendes.

576. hich; sigen.

564. is; loue

570. aten-

579. þad;

and min wlite is wan, 580
 and min herte woc.
 Mine dazis aren nei done,
 and we shulen unc to-delen;
 wenden ich me shal 584
 to þis opir werlde,
 and þu shalt bileuen
 in alle mine welpe.
 Sone min, ich þe bidde, 588
 þu art mi barin dere,
 þat þu þi folk[e] be
 fader, and for louerd;
 fader be þu wið child, 592
 and be þu widewis frend;
 þe arme gin þu froueren,
 and þe woke gin þu coueren;
 þe wronge gin þu rihten 596
 mid alle pine mihten;
 and let þe, sune, mid lawe,
 and louien þe [shal] driȝten;
 and ouer alle opir þinge 600
 God be þe ful [in] minde,
 and bide þat he þe rede
 at alle pine dedis;
 þe bet shal [he] þe filsten 604
 to don al pine wille.'

582. arren. 583. sulen. 584. sal. 586. salt. 589. ard;
 barin (= barn, i. e. bairn). 590. þad; folck (*read* folke). 592. wid.
 593. wuidewis (*wui* = *ui* = *wi*). 594. ginne; *read* gin. 595, 596.
 ginne; *read* gin. 596. wronke; rihten. 597. misten. 599. lowien
 (*w* = *u*); sulen (*but read shal, which I write in place of it*). 600. ouer
 (*w* = *u*); þinke. 601. *I supply in*. 602. þad. 604. sal; *I*
supply be.

B. 31.

þus *quad* Alured :

' Sone *min* so dere,

do so ich þe lere.

608

Be þu *wis* on þi *word*[e]

and *war* o þine speche ;

þenne shulen þe louien

leden alle.

612

þe *þunge* mon do þu *lawe*,

[þan] elde lat his lond hauen.

Drunken mon *þif* þu metes

in weis oþer *in* stretes,

616

þu *þef* him þe *weie* reme,

and let him forð gliden.

þanne miht þu þi lond

mid frendschipe helden.

620

Sone, þu best bus [to]

þe sot of bismare-word,

and bet him siþen þer-mide

þat him ginne to smerten.

624

And, baren, ich þe bidde,

þif þu on benche sittest,

and þu þen beuir hore sixst

þe bi-foren stonden,

628

buh þe from þi sete,

and bide him sone þer-to ;

þanne welle he *sazin*

sone on his worde,

632

609. word ; see l. 632.

611. sulen ; lowien.

614. þad (*sic*),

for þat ; read þan, *masc. acc.* ; helde ; is ; hawen.

615. *þif* (*altered*

to þif ; read *þif*) ; mestes (!).

618. ford.

619. mist.

620. mit

frendschipe.

621. best bus (*sic*) ; I supply to.

624. þad.

625.

baren = barn (i. e. bairn).

626. þif ; sitthest.

629. buch.

631.

sawin (for *sazin*).

632. one ; see l. 609.

"wel worþe þe [wite]
þat þe first taȝte!"

Site þanne siþin

bisiden him-seluen,

636

for of him þu miȝt leren

listis and fele þeues;

þe baldure þu miȝt ben;

lere þu his reides!

640

for þe elder mon me mai of-riden

betere þenne of-reden.'

B. 32.

þus quad Alured:

'Sone min so dere,

644

ches þu neuere to fere

þen luþere lusninde mon;

for he þe wile wrake don.

From þe wode þu miht te faren

648

wið wilis and wið armes;

ac þanne þu hit lest wenest,

þe luþere þe biswikeþ.

þe bicche bitip ille

652

þauh he berke stille;

so deþ þe lusninde luþere mon,

ofte, hwen he dar it don;

hwan he be wiþ-uten stille,

656

he bit wiþ-innin ille.

633. wid (!). 634. þad; taite; read taȝte. 635. fete (read Site); seiþen. 637. miht. 639. Read balder; miht. 640. for lere; I omit for, as it is needless; perhaps it was copied from l. 641. 641. helder. 648. fron (!); miht; te (for þe, after t). 649. wid (twice). 650. hid. 651. biswiket. 652, 653. Preserved in J. 652. biche J. bitit; biteþ J. 653. þau; þoh J. berce J. 654. deit; read deth = deþ. 655. wen; darit. 656. wan. 657. hille.

and al bi-fulip he his frend
hwen he him vnfoldip.'

B. 33.

þus quad Alured : 660
'Leue sone dere,
ne ches þu neuere to fere
þen hokerfule lese mon ;
for he þe wole gile don. 664
He wole stelin þin ahte and keren,
and listeliche onsuerren ;
so longe he wole be [þe] bi,
he wole bringin on and tuenti 668
to nouht, for soþe ich tellit þe ;
and oþer he wole liþen
and hokerful ben þuru hoker, } 670
and lesing þe aloþeð
alle men þat hen ycnoweð. 672
Ac nim to þe a stable mon
þat word and dede bi-sette con,
and multeplien eure god ;
a such fere þe is help in mode.' 676

B. 34.

þus quad Alured :
'Leue sone dere,
ne ches þu neuere to fere

658. he bi-fulit ; *read* bi-fulip he. 659. wen ; vnfoldit. 661. lewe
(w=u). 665. haite (*for* ahte). 667. uole ; *I supply* þe. 668. uole
brinhin. 669. nout ; tellit = telle it. 670. liþen (*for* liþen) ; *this*
passage is corrupt. 671. aloþed. 672. ycnowed. 673. nim þe to
þe ; *I omit the former* þe. 675. heure ; *for* eure or ȝure. 676.
sug (!), *with* g=j (suj *for* such) ; his (*for* is) ; mode (*sic* ; *hardly for*
niod = neod, i. e. need). 679. neuerre.

littele mon, ne long, ne red, 680
 3if þu wult don after mi red.

B. 35.

þe luttele mon he is so rei,
 ne mai non him wonin nei;
 so worð he wole him-seluen ten, 684
 þat his louird maister he wolde ben;
 bute he mote himseluen pruden,
 he wole maken fule luden;
 he wole grennen, cocken, and chiden, 688
 and euere faren mid vn-luden.
 3if þu me wult ileuen,
 ne mai me neuer him quemen.

B. 36.

þe longe mon is leþe-bei, 692
 selde comið his herte rei;
 he hauiþ stoni herte,
 no-þing him ne smertep;
 bi forð dazes he is aferd 696
 of sticke and ston in huge werd;
 3if he falliþ in þe fen,
 he þewiþ ut after men;
 3if he slit in-to a diche, 700
 he is ded witerliche.

681. þif; wld (*for* wuld = wult).
 685. is. 689. hewere (*w for u*).
 (see l. 680). 693. comid is.
 698. þif; fallit. 699. þewit.

682. his. 684. word.
 690. þif; wld. 692. lonke
 694. hauit. 696. ford.
 700. þif; adige (*read a diche*).

B. 37.

þe rede mon he is a qued,
 for he wole þe þin iuil red;
 he is cocker, þef, and horeling, 704
 scolde, of wreche-dome he is king.
 Ich ne s[e]iþe nouht bi-þan
 þat moni ne ben gentile man;
 þuru wis lore and genteleri[e] 708
 he amendiþ huge companie.

702. aquet (*read* a qued). 703. iuil (*for* iuil); red (*sic*). 706.
 Hic (*for* Ich); sigi (*read* seiþe); nout. 709. amendit.

NOTES

Throughout ll. 1-456 the words cited are from Text A, unless B or C is expressly prefixed.

LINE I. *Seuorde* (B *Siforde*; C *Sifforde*); Seaford, near Newhaven, on the south coast of Sussex. Formerly a Roman station, and a port of some importance at the mouth of the Ouse, until the great storm of 1570 altered the river's course, and caused the rise of Newhaven, which took its place and owes its name to this circumstance (Imperial Cyclopaedia). The casual guess that the reference is to Shefford (Berks. or Beds.) is valueless, as the Sheffords are remote from the use of the southern dialect.

4. See l. 66. Apparently imitated from Layamon, who has similar lists of counsellors. Thus, at l. 14620, we find mention of 'earls, warriors, bishops and "boc-ilæred" men, and thanes'. At l. 16912, the king greets his 'earls, warriors, bishops, and "boc-ilærede" men'. And at l. 21857, we find 'three wise bishops, very learned in books (*a boke wel ilæred*), priests and monks, very many'.

6. *egleche*, bold, valiant; an uncommon word. It occurs again in 'Sleize men and *egleche*'; *Sammlung altenglischer Legenden*, ed. Horstmann, 1878; *Magdalena*, l. 1 (p. 148). And again, *egleche* is an epithet of the Empress Matilda in Robert of Gloucester, ed. W. A. Wright, Appendix XX. 125 (p. 847). A.S. *āglæca*, a cruel person, fierce warrior, common in poetry, and allied to *āglāc*, calamity, fierce fight, a word of uncertain origin. See Grein and Bosworth. For words not explained in these Notes, see the Glossary.

7. *Alurich*; A.S. *Ælfric*, the commonest of A.S. names.

8. *þære*, A.S. *þære*; fem. dat. For remarks on the grammatical forms, see the Preface.

9. *Ealured*, Ælfred (now Alfred) the Great, here called *Englene hurde*, shepherd of the Angles (English), and *Englene durlýng*, darling of the Angles. So also in Layamon, l. 6316, we find 'Alfred the king' described as 'Engelondes deorling'. It is remarkable that Layamon likewise describes 'king Vortimer' as being 'Bruttene deorling' (l. 14937); 'Arthur the king' as being 'Bruttene deorling' (ll. 21928, 25118); and 'Angel the king' as being 'Scottene deorling' (l. 25576), and 'Scotlondes deorling' (l. 25184); and see ll. 23828, 23834.

12 (and 17). The form *Englene-lond* is, of course, wrong (see B and C), and was caught up from ll. 10, 11; it encumbers the line. The usual A.S. name for England was *Engla-land*, where *Engla* is the gen.

of *Engle* (also *Angle*, as in the A.S. translation of Bede), nom. pl. 'the Angles'. *Englene* was a later (M.E.) form, due to the not unfrequent substitution of *-ene* (A.S. *-ena*, weak form) for *-e* (A.S. *-a*, strong form), in genitives plural. Thus we find *king-ene*, of kings, *clerk-en* (shortened from *clerk-ene*), of clerks, in *Piers Plowman*, B. i. 105, iv. 119.

13. For *bi-gon* read *gon* (B *gon*; C *gan*); it scans better:—'*Héom he gôn lére.*' *Gon* is used, like our *did*, as a mere auxiliary:—'*Them did he teach*, as ye may hear, how they should lead their life.'

14. B *we*. Here, as in many other places, there is a confusion of symbols (see the Preface). The *w* (A.S. *p* in the MS.) is an error for *þ*, so that the sense is 'ye'. In l. 15 we might make the same correction, giving the sense—'*how ye should lead your life*'; but it is obvious (see A and C) that the scribe has mistaken the sense altogether, and that the right reading is *hu hi hure lif*, with *hure* for *hire*, 'their.' The amended spellings in B can usually be understood by comparison with A and with the usual spellings of the thirteenth century.

17. It is clear that the reading in B is later than that of A; and *lufsum thing* has been added, to make a rime; whilst at the same time a *king* has been transferred to l. 17. But this makes l. 17 too long; the writer should also have deleted the word *Alfred*, and he would then have had a perfect couplet.

21. *word* should rather be *worde*, in the dat. case, as in l. 632. Cf. also ll. 609, 610.

24. B *in E. on*; C *on E. on*. 'The use of the two prepositions before and after the sb. is very curious, but pretty frequent in Early English writers'; E. Gropp, note on the line. I do not think it is at all 'frequent', and it will be noted that no example is cited! Koch (Gramm. ii. 354) cites from the A.S. Chron. an. 894—'*ær hie wæron inne on þam geweorce*,' ere they were within inside that fort; also *an inne* (on within) from Layamon, l. 5617, 15426. But surely *in* should be deleted; it is not in A. Or *on* should be omitted, as in two of the three transcripts of C.

30. *wisliche*, verily, of a surety; adv. So also *wislike* in Havelok, l. 274, where I explain it by 'wisely' (which is a possible sense). 'Would ye, my people, listen to your lord, he would verily teach you things, how ye might enjoy the world's honours, and also unite your souls to Christ.' In B, the words *and* (l. 29) and *of* (l. 30) are both superfluous.

37, 38. The sense in A and C is clear; but B has lost a part of the sentence, and probably *dom* is an error for *dome*, dative. Then the sense would be—'[Mildly I advise you, my dear friends], both poor people and rich, concerning the doom of life.' For *edi* (in C) read *edie*, pl., answering to A.S. *ēadige*, pl. of *ēadig*, prosperous, rich.

45. *one*, alone, A.S. *āna*. 'He alone is good, above all goodness.'

47. 'He alone is wise, above all gladness.' Here *glednesse* looks like an error for *gleawnesse*, wisdom; but note the remarkable reading 'glad things' in B.

51. *monne*, A.S. *manna*, gen. pl., of men. The reading *mon* (in B) is absurd. 'He alone is the mildest master of men.'

57. *wone*, A.S. *wana*, esp. used in the phrase *wana wesan*, to be wanting (Toller). 'That no part of his desire shall be lacking to him (i. e. the man), who here in this world intends to worship Him.'

67. The reading *wyttes* (A) is an obvious error for *writes* (B C). 'Unless he be learned in books, and be very well acquainted with his writings (manuscripts), and know how to observe letters entirely by himself, (so as to know) how he ought lawfully to govern his land.' C has *icweme*, 'please,' which requires the reading *him*. Layamon has the sb. *writ*, 'a letter,' the pl. being both *writen* and *writes*. See ll. 103, 109 below.

80, 81. Not in B C. See the correction in the footnote. The sense is—'The poor and the rich they shall judge alike,' i. e. impartially.

82. 'Quae enim seminaverit homo, haec et metet'; Galat. vi. 8 (7). Compare The Owl and the Nightingale, ll. 1037-40. For remarks on the various Proverbs, see p. 71.

83. The strange form *alsuipich* in B evidently means 'alsuiwich'—with *p* for *w*—an error for *al suich* (confused with *al swich*).

84. 'And every man's judgement will return to his own door.'

87. 'It behoves the knight valiantly to undertake to defend the land against famine and invasion.' B C have *cnowen*, i. e. to know how to. The phrase *fon on*, to take on, undertake, occurs again in Layamon, iii. 263, l. 31415. It answers to the A.S. *on-fōn*.

96. 'To the profit of us all.' B has 'for the sustenance of us all'; but *bilif* should certainly be *bilive*, as the A.S. form is *bileofa*; see *Bylive* in N. E. D.

103. *iwriten*, writings, pl. of *iwrit*. The same as *writes*, pl. of *writ*, in l. 67. Cf. l. 109.

105. *wenliche*, pleasant, acceptable; A.S. *wēnlic*, fair, comely; not common. We find *wenlukest*, most lovely, in Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 29, l. 12; *wenliche*, very fair, translating Lat. *speciosa*, id. ii. 83, l. 9.

lorpeu, teacher. The old A.S. word was *lārēow*. It occurs in John, i. 38, in all the MSS. except the latest (Hatton MS.), which substitutes for it the form *lārðēow*, formed like *lādðēow* (for *lād-ðēow*) with the word *ðēow* (servant) as a suffix. After all it is highly probable that *lārēow* is a worn down pronunciation of *lārðēow* itself. See *Larew* in N. E. D.

114. 'Then his expectations will be apparent (as being) very

perverse'; i.e. will seem to be very disappointing. *Isene* answers, rightly, to the A.S. adj. *gesyne*, visible, evident, rather than to the pp. of the verb *to see*; so that *wrope* is the A.S. *wrāpe*, adj. pl.

116. 'They both (i.e. wit and wisdom) will be disappointed, and moreover they will be wasted away.'

119. In *wid widutin* (B, as in Trin. MS.) the syllable *wid* is absurdly repeated; see A:—'Without wisdom is wealth very worthless.'

122. *hundseuenti*, 70. The Old English numeration shows traces of the use of the 'great hundred', i.e. 120. Thus we find *twentig*, 20; *þritig*, 30; *sewertig*, 40; *fiftig*, 50; *siextig*, 60; at which point the first half of the great hundred was completed. Higher numbers take the prefix *hund-*, giving the series *hundseofontig*, 70; *hundeatig*, 80; *hundnigontig*, 90; *hundiþontig* (or *hund*), 100; *hundendlufontig*, 110; *hundtwelftig*, 120. So that both *eleventy* and *twelfty* were once in use.

123. A 'and he had sown them'; where *hi* denotes 'them'. The Trinity MS. of B has—'and he as heȝed saȝin'; while the James MS. has—'and hes hauede sowen.' It is clear that 'heȝed' is miswritten for 'heuēd', a by-form of 'hauede', i.e. had. Also, that 'saȝin' is miswritten for 'sawin', i.e. sown. The text is best mended by adopting *hauede sowen* from the James MS. A difficulty remains, viz. what are we to understand by the readings *he as* (T) and *hes* (J)? Certainly, *he as* should be corrected to *he is*, meaning 'he them', as in A. The reading *hes* is for *he's*, the same thing, but with elision. Dr. Morris, in his Preface to Genesis and Exodus, p. xviii, fully illustrates the use, chiefly in the southern dialect, of *is* = 'them'; and especially notices the use of *hes* = *he + is*, as in Gen. and Ex., ll. 911, 943. Again, in the Bestiary, l. 12, we have—'ðat he ne cunne *is* finden,' i.e. that he may not be able to find *them*; and in l. 173—'If ðu hauest *is* broken,' i.e. if thou hast broken *them*.

126. *so*, as. The reading in B (Trin. MS.) is rather indistinct, but is really *so gres deit on þe rerþe*, where the last *r* is above the line and is small, so that both Kemble and Wright read it as *reipe*. All that is wrong is that *deit* is for *deþ* (doth), and *þe rerþe* is for *þer erþe* (the earth), the form *þer* representing the dat. fem. of the article. The line in A would read better with the insertion of this *þer*.

127. B 'His wealth would not be at all the more advanced', i.e. greater.

129. The texts mutually correct each other. The absurd reading *frumþe* (A) is plainly an error for *fremde* (= *fremede*), a stranger; and A supplies the *of* which the Trin. MS. of B omits. 'Except he may make for himself a friend out of a stranger.' In the A.S. version of Matt. xix. 8, where the older MSS. have *frymðe*, i.e. 'beginning', the latest MS. has *fremde*, showing a contrary confusion of the words.

134. A 'Should never a young man be anxious overmuch', i.e. be discouraged; B 'Should never a wise man give himself up to evil'.

136. A 'Though his lot, or state (in life), may not well please him'; B 'Though he may not well like his lot'.

138. 'Nor though he may not control all he would like (to do).'

142. *wowe*, what is amiss; A.S. *wōh*. (Not *woe*.)

143. The readings differ; and both are difficult. A has *Wel is him þat hit ischapen is*, well is it for him that it (his lot) is predestined. But the line is too long and clumsy. I propose to omit *hit*; 'well for him is that (which) is destined.' We get a still better line by omitting the former *is* also; 'well for him is that destined.' *Schapen* is to destine, to assign as one's lot, to provide, bring it about. Cf. Chaucer's Knight's Tale, A 2541:—'Wherefore, to *shapen* that they shul not dye.' B has *se* (for *so*) *wel him þet mot scapen*, where the subject of the sentence is *God* (l. 140); and when this is taken as a nominative understood, the sense is—'so well for him may (He) provide that,' viz. good after evil. Morris explains *scapen* by 'escape', which hardly suits. Gropp points out a similar passage in Layamon, ll. 3608-9:—

After uuele cumeð god,

Wel is him þe hit habbe mot!

After evil comes good; well is it for him who may have it.

145. 'It is hard to row against a flowing sea.'

150. Obviously imperfect in both MSS. A is easily put right by inserting *jeorne* (eagerly), alliterating with *youhþe* (youth). B has *þe suinch was*, where *suinch* suggests both *swich* and *swinker* (such a toiler); but of course this is only a guess, to stop a gap. Morris suggested *swinker*; but we want *swich* also.

151. B *þanen*, thence, thereby. But possibly wrong. Perhaps read *þanne*, then.

152. Here again a line (or part of one) is lacking in A; but the sense is fairly complete.

154. The reading *edinesse* (prosperity) in B makes better sense than *idelnesse* in A.

155. A 'And also with his worldly wealth please God ere he die'; B 'That he might with his wealth work God's will'.

158. A *bi-towe*; B *bitozen*; 'bestowed,' or 'employed.' Both represent A.S. *betogen*, pp. of *betōn*. *Wel bitoze*, well employed; Owl and Nightingale, 702. *Uuele bitowen*, ill employed; Ancren Riwe, p. 430.

160. 'Many a man expects—what he ought not to expect—a long life; but that trick deceives him' (B 'will deceive him'). The A.S. verb *wēnan* usually takes after it a *genitive* case, so that the form *lyues* (B *liuis*) is correct, being a survival of the old construction.

It is remarkable that another poem, found in the same MS. as that

which affords Text A, seems to have been written upon this very theme, and may have been suggested by lines 160-3. It begins:—

Mon may longe lyues wene,
Ac ofte him lyeh þe wrench.

It is printed at p. 157 of *An Old Eng. Miscellany*, ed. Morris, and contains 50 lines.

Yet again, in the *Old Kentish Sermons* printed in the same volume, at p. 36, we find:—‘Man mai longe lyucs wene, and ofte him legheth se wrench.’ So also in the *Ayenbite of Inwyte*, ed. Morris, p. 129.

164. A ‘For when he has loved his life best of all’; B ‘For when he trusts (subj.) in his life best of all’. The text of A cannot be right; *lyues* is caught from l. 162 above, and should rather be *lyf*. And *luuede* should be *luuye*, pres. sing. subjunctive.

167. ‘The life (which is) his own.’

168. ‘For there is no herb growing (B grown) in wood or in field that can ever uphold the life of the man fated to die’ (B ‘uphold life’). Here *furþ* = A.S. *ferþ*, *feorþ*, life, soul. It is remarkable that there was a proverb to the contrary, sage being the herb of which the medieval saying ran:—‘Cur moriatur homo dum saluia crescit in horto?’

173. A *heonne turne*, turn hence, i.e. depart, die. B *rimen*, lit. ‘make room’, i.e. yield his place to others.

177. *doweþes lounder*, Lord of Hosts (Sabaoth). Cf. A.S. *Drihten dugeda waldend*; Judith, l. 61.

182. A *yefst and weldest*, givest away and controllest. There is no difficulty. Morris’s correction of *yefst* to *yetst* (gettest!) is not needed.

B *a wold*, in your power, within your control. So in *Emare*, l. 399 (in Ritson’s *Metrical Romances*, ii. 221), we find:—‘His herte she hadde yn wolde.’ And in the *Moral Ode*, l. 379, where the *Jesus Coll. MS.* has ‘þat alle þinges weldeþ’, the *Digby MS.* (printed by Zupitza in *Anglia*, vol. i) has ‘þet alle þing haueð on wealde’ (p. 31).

184. *nywurpe* = *ne ywurpe*, ‘become not.’ to *wlonk*, ‘too proud.’

185. ‘Property is not the acquisition of our ancestors, but it is God’s gift.’ For *lone*, i.e. loan, gift, Wright and Kemble print *love*, i.e. love. This is entirely wrong, as the reference is to the often quoted passage about poverty upon which I have commented in my *Notes to P. Plowman*, C. xvii. 117, 136, and to Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, D 1195. The passage in *P. Plowman* says that poverty is ‘Cristes owen sonde, *Donum Dei*’. Burton has it, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Part i. sect. 2. mem. 4. subs. 6. § 1:—‘Poverty, although . . . it be *Donum Dei*, a blessed estate, the way to Heaven, as Chrysostom calls it, God’s gift.’ And what is true of poverty is equally true of wealth; indeed, the passage in Chrysostom has:—‘Diuitiae et paupertas sunt a Domino’;

Comment. on Epist. to Hebrews, cap. x. homil. 18. sec. 2 (Migne). Observe the context. Cf. Eccl. v. 19:—‘diuitias . . donum Dei.’

191. ‘Then shall our foes seize upon our property.’ A *vouh*, evidently an error for *veoh*, A.S. *feoh*; due to the (frequent) miswriting of *e* for *o*. Cf. B *fe*.

193. ‘They shall control our treasures, and leave us behind,’ i.e. forgotten. B has—‘and little bemoan us.’ The spelling *Mayþenes* is absurd, but easily corrected from l. 198. *Madmes* is a Norman pronunciation of *maðmes*, ‘treasures’; see Layamon, l. 896. It is spelt *maddness* in the Ormulum, l. 6471. It is the pl. of A.S. *māðum*, *māðm*, a treasure; cf. Goth. *maipms*, treasure, allied to *maidjan*, to change, Old Lat. *moitāre*, Lat. *mūtāre*, to change; from the notion of exchanging or making a bargain.

196. ‘Believe thou not too much upon the sea that flows in,’ i.e. in the tide of prosperity.

201. *hit*, sc. thy wealth. *gnyde*, consume, be ground down; an intransitive use of *gnīden*, to rub (Ancræn Riwe, p. 238). So in l. 202, *dryue*, lit. ‘drive’, is used in the sense of ‘be driven’.

205. A *yrre*, ‘anger’; A.S. *irre*, *ierre*, *yrre*. The form in B is indistinct, but I read it as *erre*, which is quite consistent. Cf. A *hurde*, B *herde*, in l. 10; A.S. *hirde*, *hierde*, *hyrde*.

208. A line seems to be lost, as the metre is imperfect. But I keep to the old numbering of the lines.

211. Gropp (I think rightly) makes a second Part begin here; hence the prefatory address in ll. 212-17. ‘Listen ye, my people! Yours is the need; and I will teach you wit and wisdom, that surpass all things.’ The correction (in B) of *ou re god* to *ouer-goð* (as in A) is obvious. I note here that *ou re* (B) is really *oure*; it so happens that *ou* ends a line.

218. A ‘Secure may he sit, who has him (i.e. wit, see l. 221) for a companion’; B ‘Secure may he sit, and they who are with him’. B *senden*, ‘are’; A.S. *sindon*; as in the Bestiary, ll. 79, 555. Obviously, *hem* must be corrected to *him*. Cf. l. 223.

220. A *a-go*, ‘depart’; from A.S. *agān*, to pass away. B *at-go*, ‘depart’; the same sense occurs elsewhere. In Bōðdeker’s Altenglische Dichtungen, p. 188, l. 42, we have—‘alle myn godes me at-goht,’ all my wealth departs from me; and again, at p. 204, l. 164—‘when mi lif is me at-go.’ In these cases, *at* has the force of the G. *ent*-; cf. A.S. *at-flēon*, to flee away, escape, G. *ent-fliehen*.

221. B *went*, ‘goes’; *went fro* = *agop* in A.

228. A *arewe*, B *areȝe*. The latter is better. It represents A.S. *earge*, dat. of *earg*, *earh*, inert, cowardly, bad, wicked.’ The sense here is ‘evil-minded’ or ‘malicious’ man. A ‘If thou hast a sorrow, do not

tell it to the malicious; (rather) tell it to thine own saddle-bow, and ride thee on, singing. Then will he, who does not know thy lot, suppose that thy lot well pleases thee.' Here 'tell it to your saddle-bow' simply means—'keep it to yourself.' *þin* (B) is for *þen* = *þan* (A).

235. A 'If thou hast a sorrow, and the malicious man knows it, he will bemoan thee to thy face, but behind, he will blame (B deride) thee'.

239. 'Thou mightest say it to such a man, that he very well wishes it for thee.' Here *on* = A.S. *ann*, used as the pres. sing. of *unnan*, to grant, to wish (something for a person), to like (one to have something); see *unnan* in Toller.

241. A 'Without any pity he wishes thee much more'; B 'Thou mayst tell thy grief to such a one as would wish that thou haddest more (of it)'.

echere is the dat. fem. of *ech*, each, any.

249. *by hire wylte*, by her face, for her beauty.

250. It is necessary to supply *hire* in B; the sense is—'nor bring her to thy dwelling for the sake of any wealth (of hers).' *Bury* is hardly the right word; *bure*, dat. of *bur*, a bower, a bridal-chamber, seems better; see l. 309.

252. A 'But learn her virtues; she will show them very soon'. *Custe* is the A.S. *cysta*, pl. of *cyst*, fem.

B is imperfect; I restore it as well as I can. 'Ere thou learn her virtues that she may show.'

254. 'For many a man, for wealth's sake, reckons (B hastens) amiss.' Cf. A.S. *ge-eahtian*, to estimate, to value (Toller).

256. A 'And often a man, of a fair one, chooses a base one'. *Frakel* is a variant of A.S. *fracod*, *fracod*, vile. In Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 24, we find mention of an apple that is 'wið-uten feire, and *frakel* wið-innen', i.e. fair outside, and rotten inside. And see l. 349. Both here and in l. 349 B has the form *fokel*, which must be taken as a variant of *foken*, though it looks like a modification of the latter due to association with *frakel*. *Foken* means 'fraudulent' or 'fickle', and is from the same root as *fickle*; the Teutonic base **fīk-*, to deceive, giving a strong grade **fūk-* (M.E. *fōk-*) and a weak grade **fīk-*. The Ormulum has 'fakenn trowwþe', deceitful faith, l. 12655. And Robert of Brunne, ed. Hearne, p. 194, has 'Saladyn was fulle *focn*', Saladin was very deceitful.

262. Note the use of *he* = he (A); *he* = she (B).

264. See Zupitza's note, quoted near the end of the Introduction, § 41.

271. *þu*, thou, is understood; 'that ever (thou) may say to thy wife all thy desire.' *Segge* (A) = A.S. *secge*, thou may say, 2 p. s. pres.

subjunctive. By comparing the form *sai* (B) with the form *siȝe* in B 480, we obtain the correct spelling *saiȝe* for this text.

273. A 'For if she saw all thy foes before thee, and thou hadst made her wrath by a word, she would never desist (lit. let it go), for any living thing, (so) that she would not upbraid thee continually for thy times of adversity. Woman is word-mad, and has a tongue too swift; though she might well wish it, she can in no way control it.'

290. 'That light misdemeanour she might give up, if she were often overtoiled in sweat; though it is difficult to bend that which does not wish to be true.' B has—'If she, overtoiled, were covered with sweat as she never thought (to be).'

294. B *ac þoh*, but nevertheless.

295. A *træowe*, true, straight, upright, &c. B has *ter*, which is miswritten for the same word. Kemble hesitated over the word, as to whether it was *ter* or *tre*, and finally gave it as *ter tre* (two words); Wright had turned it into the form *tertre*! Kemble explains the B-text thus: 'yet it is evil to cultivate that which a tree will not become,' i.e. that which will not become a tree. But 'bewen' (probably an error for 'beȝen') is the A.S. *bȝgan*, to incline or bend, and not A.S. *būan*, to cultivate. I do not think there is any reference to the actual word *tree*, though the image may well be that of inclining a growing tree to exhibit a perfectly straight and upright stem. There is no real contradiction in such a phrase as 'to bend straight'; it is in constant use. The N.E.D., s. v. *bend*, 7 b, quotes from R. C., Time's Whistle (1616), ed. 1871, 125:—

The tree growing crooked, if you'l have it mended,
Whilst that it is a twigg, it must be bended.

The wilful woman is not one who objects to being a tree (i.e. to growing up), but to being a *straight* tree.

296. 'For the cat often catches mice in the same way as her mother.'

300. A 'He shall never be heard (to be) master of his word; but she shall sternly torment and vex him; and seldom shall he be blithe and glad, the man that is his wife's aversion'.

302. B 'But she shall raise (provide) for him tediousness [better *treiȝe*, affliction], and many a vexation (shall he) strangely have. Seldom shall he be in happiness.' The wording of B is suspicious.

306. Cf. note above, to l. 256.

306*. B *on leme*, 'in the sunbeam'; not 'in its look', as in Kemble. In fact, the James MS. has *beme*.

311. *and þeyh*, and nevertheless. B has an extra line.

315. I can make nothing of *werȝe*, the form in Wright and Kemble. But I read the word as *weiȝe*, a variant of *weȝe*; 'proud on the highway,' i.e. conspicuous in public.

315. A *bi þe glede*, beside the glowing coal, i. e. by the fireside.

316. Morris explains *wike* (B) by 'war'; but this requires the form *wige*. *Wike* may stand, as it means 'office'. Then the sense is — 'proud on the highway, but worthless in an office (of trust)'.

318. B has *Aretu*; and, comparing *Aretu noht* with the reading *Neure þu . . . ne arede* in A, it becomes obvious that *Aretu* is merely a contraction of *Ared-tu*, for *Ared þu*. The final *-e* in *arede* (A) is correct, and is due to the position of the words. In *ared-tu*, *ared* is the second person imperative; but in *neure þu ne arede*, *arede* is in the subjunctive mood. A 'Never do thou, in thy life, too seriously take as your counsel the word of thy wife. If she be angered by word or deed, a woman weeps for temper, oftener than for any good; and often, in all cases, in order to further her will.'

323. All three editions have *fro* (B); but the MS. has *for* (correctly).

325. *lude and stille*, 'loudly and silently'; a common adverbial expression, meaning 'under all circumstances'; as in l. 439. Thus in Barbour's Bruce, iii. 745:—

That thai and thairis, *loud and still*,

Suld be in all thing at his will.

Two examples, from MSS., are given in Halliwell's Dictionary.

329. *Salomon*, Solomon; see the Vulgate version. But I doubt if the alleged sentence is in Solomon's Proverbs. The reference is perhaps to Publilius Syrus, Sent. 324:—'*Malo in consilio feminae uincunt uiros*'; alluded to in Chaucer's Melibeus, B. 2253, where this saying is attributed to 'the philosopre'; see my Note on the passage.

331. A 'He who follows her counsel, she brings him to sorrow.'

333. A *loþ* (*sic* in MS.); evidently an error for *læþ*, 'a song.' It then rhymes with *fortæþ*. B (l. 335) has *in lede* (James MS.—*in þe led*), which likewise means 'in the song'; the spelling *led* occurs in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 27:—'*Bidde ic singen non oðer lēd*.' The spelling *leōþ* occurs in Layamon, and in Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 163, l. 20; ii. 213, l. 16.

334. Unfortunately we do not know the song whence this is quoted, or the relevancy of the quotation would be more apparent. However, the reference must be to women, and the literal sense of this line (which is not in B) is:—'*like twilight-shadows, (they) mislead (us)*.' *Scūm* (or *scūme*) is the Icel. *skūmi*, dusk, twilight. The N.E.D., s.v. *fortee*, quotes the passage, and explains *forteōþ* as 'draw away [to evil], seduce'; but says nothing as to *scumes*.

335. *ifurn*, 'of old time'; A.S. *gefyrn*.

336. Chaucer makes Chanticleer quote this proverb:—'*Wommannes counseils been ful ofte colde*'; Cant. Tales, B. 4446. It will be found in the Icelandic Dictionary, s. v. *kaldr*:—'*Köld eru opt kvenna-rād*,' cold

[fatal] are oft women's counsels. In the Tale of Melibeus, B. 2286, the corresponding Latin text has: 'unlgo dici consuevit, Consilium feminine nimis carum aut nimis uile.'

337. *unlæde*, miserable, wretched; A.S. *unlæde*, *unlæd*, Goth. *unlæds*, poor. Lit. 'landless', and allied to Icel. *lǫð*, land, landed property, Gk. *ἀλιον*, a crop, a cornfield; cf. *ἀλῆτος*, poor, Iliad, ix. 125; *πολυλῆτος*, with many cornfields, Iliad, v. 613.

339. *Ne . . nouht* is equivalent to a single negative. 'I do not say this because a good woman is not a good thing.' We must certainly read *nys* (*ne is*, is not) in l. 340. In A the letter *n* has been erased before *ys*; no doubt the double negative in l. 339 caused some confusion in the scribe's mind. We have the phrase again in l. 707, where *ne ben* is quite clear and correct:—'I do not say (it) because many (such a one) is not a gentleman.'

341. *þe mon* is practically a dative; 'for the man that may choose her, and gain (her) over others,' i.e. as against other wooers. B 'for the man that might know her and choose her from (among) others'. The M.E. *coueren* (*coveren*) often means to gain or obtain; in the Cursor Mundi, l. 964, the Trinity MS. has *gete* (get, obtain); where the Cotton MS. has *couer*; see *Cover*, vb. (2) in N.E.D.

344, 345. Repeated from ll. 160, 161.

346. 'That he has a friend, where one promises him fairly, (and) speaks him fairly to his face, and evilly behind his back.' In l. 347 *me* is an attenuated form of *man* (see *mon* in B), and is used just like the modern E. *one*, or the modern G. *man*, or the F. *on* (i.e. L. *homo*). So again in l. 350.

350. A 'So (*or*, in this way) one may longest lead (draw after one) the hostile one'; i.e. this is how to keep an enemy on one's own side longest, viz. by fair words. B 'Thus one may longest retain wealth'.

352. B *gin þu leuen*, do thou believe. *Gin*, lit. 'begin', is here a mere auxiliary verb, like *do*.

356. A 'Many a man has a deceitful mouth, (is) mild, and (yet) very wicked to (other) men; he will not let thee know when he will entrap thee'; B 'For many a man has a deceitful mind, and he is (apparently) friendly to men; thou shalt never know', &c.

In B we must take *cud* in the sense of 'friendly', as Kemble does; see *Couth* in N.E.D. In both texts *monne* represents the A.S. *mannum*, dat. plural.

In A *forcup* has the usual sense of 'very wicked' or 'infamous'. As noted in N.E.D., the A.S. form was *forcūð*, with the stress on the second element, and thus exactly equivalent to Goth. *frakunths*, pp. of *frakunnan*, to despise, to know to be bad. The word must also (in the prehistoric period) have sometimes been used with a stress on the former

element, which produced the A.S. forms *frācop*, *frācod*, *frāced*, with the same sense of 'infamous'. In the M.E. period, the form *forcuð* likewise had the accent on the former syllable, as here; the line is to be scanned:—'mild' and *mónne fór-cuþ*.' The same accentuation occurs in Layamon, l. 28240:—'Nu wás som fórcuð kémiep.'

361. A *sawe*; B *saþe*. Both represent the A.S. *sagu*, a saw, saying, proverb. 'Proverbs make a man wise.'

362. A *i-sēþe*; B *sēþe*; 'prosperity.' From the A.S. *sēþe*, prosperity, good fortune; allied to *sēl*, a fit time, opportunity, luck, happiness, and Goth. *sēls*, adj., fortunate. 'Good luck makes a man prudent.'

363. 'Through lying a man becomes hated, and through evil tricks (he becomes) worthless.'

365. The words *þat he bereþ* form a gloss, and should be struck out. A 'And by means of (his) hooked (i.e. thievish) hands [that he possesses] he ruins himself'; B 'And hooked hands make the man lose his head'. The line in A is to be scanned—And þúrh hóked' hónde.

367. A 'Accustom thyself (to refrain) from lying.'

369. Tautological; *on þeode* and *in alle leode* are equivalent. 'So might thou in public be beloved in every company.'

379. A *lond le*; a mere scribal error for *londe* (as in B); Gropp's note.

384. A 'And treasures of each (i.e. every) kind'. Here *vy* (in *vyches*) is for *uy* = *ui*, variant of *ue* = *eu*; both *ue* and *eu* were used to represent the F. *eu* in *peuple*, a sound that is sometimes found in the old forms of 'each'. See *aighwile* in Stratmann, who notes the spelling *euch* in St. Katharine, the *Ancren Riwe*, and the *Owl and Nightingale*. In a poem on Doomsday, l. 4, pr. in Morris's *Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 162, one MS. has *euch* where the other (the Jesus Coll. MS.) has *vych*.

386. *ure* (A), 'our.' The reading *wure* in B may be meant for *þure*, 'your'; but *ure* is better. See l. 401.

399. A 'Christ's will'; B 'what is pleasing to Christ'.

400*. B *þe wis* (MS. *þe uif*); printed *we mus* (!) in Kemble and Wright; though the *uu* is quite clear, and the *i* is distinctly marked. 'Therefore let us bethink ourselves to lead our life in that wise that God doth instruct us.' The text is imperfect. Gropp rightly corrects the old reading *leten* (in B 402) to *leren* (as in A); for in fact *leren* is the actual reading in the Trinity MS., for which both Kemble and Wright substituted *leten*, which only makes nonsense.

405*. In B, read *Salomon þe wise*, for the metre. It is a more natural order of the words. The scribe of A, finding the word *Salomon* thus repeated, obviously thought that such repetition was unintentional, and wrote it but *once*.

407. A *lyen*, 'loan,' i.e. reward; a rare spelling of M.E. *lean*, A.S. *lean*; cf. Goth. *laun*, reward. In the Moral Ode, pr. in Morris's *Specimens of*

E. Eng., two MSS. have *lean* (l. 65); but the Egerton MS. has *lyen*, as printed in Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnivall, p. 24, couplet 32. Perhaps the saying of Solomon here alluded to is that in Prov. xi. 18, or xxiv. 14. The text in B cannot be right, as *hit* in l. 409 refers to *lyen*, which is not there! Gropp corrects *is bop* (B) to *bep*, and rightly. But we must further correct *dop* in l. 406 to *dep*, as in A. The lines then rime.

420. 'Can well include much.'

426. The A.S. *tunge* is feminine. Thus *heo* (A) and *he* (B) both mean 'she'.

428. Cf. Prov. xxiii. 24.

438. A *werende*; read *wexende* (Morris); see l. 433. A 'But if thou lettest him exercise his own will on all occasions, while he is growing up in the world, thou wilt not be able to control him', &c.

445. A 'he will disregard thy command'. Cf. B 446.

453. A *arixlye*, rule, have the mastery. From M.E. *rixlien*, to rule (Stratmann); formed from A.S. *ricsian*, to rule.

454. A 'so that he may not (be able to) get at it', i.e. control it. See *Areach* in N.E.D.

NB. The colophon in A—*Expliciunt, &c.*—is counted as l. 457 in Morris's edition (and here).

459. 'To be well drunk or without drink, either (state) is very good wisdom; no man need drink the less, when (i.e. whilst) he be wise therewithal'; i.e. as long as he has complete control of himself.

469. 'Sorrow sucketh to him (i.e. soaks into him) as salt does in meat, sucks (soaks) through his body as blood does through the body; and his morrow-sleep (next morning's sleep) shall be long-lasting, who-soever hath thus evilly drunk on the evening (before).' Evidently *werse* in l. 475 should be *hwoso*; and *þe* = that.

474. For *lestin* we must certainly read *lestinde*, as all the present participles end in *-inde* or *-ende* in both texts. In fact, after *lestin*, there is a trace of an erased *d*.

480. For the construction, cf. l. 271, and the note.

487. *lope*, loathed, disliked; Kemble's suggestion.

492. 'For when the mouth babbles,' &c.

495. Read *eft*, again (Morris). It seems to mean that the enemy (once a friend) may have heard of a thing once and have forgotten it; and then a too talkative person may remind him of it again. Literally—'then will his ears hear it again.'

497. 'If thou gain a friend by thy liberally-bestowed wealth.'

500. The MS. has *þeunes þines*; but grammar requires the form *þine* (dat. pl.), as possessive pronouns are declined like adjectives. The *s* has been added by the influence of *þeunes* = *þewes*, i.e. virtues, good qualities.

509. 'Then shalt thou be alone as thou wast before.'

513. 'Better would it be for thee.'

516. Here *duȝe* (in the Trinity MS.) is an error for *duȝeðe* (as in the James MS.); see l. 544. Pronounced *duȝ'þe*, as a disyllable; for the form *duhþe*, see Stratmann. For the spelling *duþe*, see O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 91, l. 15.

517. *senden* (Trin. MS.); an error for *sendeþ* (as in the James MS.). Supply it from the James MS. Gropp notes: 'I believe that *senden* is the 3 s. pres. subj. of *senden*, to send. The object of this verb is *duge* (wealth) in the for[e]going line, so that the meaning of the passage is: "And God send thee wealth." But he forgot that the 3 s. pres. subj. is *sende*. Fortunately, the James MS. is correct.

520. *faïres*, 'goods'; Morris. Both transcripts agree here. A very unusual sense, but not impossible. The A.S. *fæger*, sb., meant 'beauty'; and the N.E.D. gives:—'Fair, adj.; B. sb.* sense 4, beauty, fairness, good looks. Also *pl.* points or traits of beauty (obsolete).' Perhaps we may translate it by 'fine things'. Kemble suggests *feres*, 'companions'; which does not suit the context.

525. *letet* = *let it*, let it alone, disregard it. MS. J has *lef it*, 'believe it'; which is better.

526. Printed by Wright and Morris as one line, but by Kemble as two (rightly). I count it as one, to preserve the old numbering.

529. 'So that he will not hear (any one) mention thee by word of mouth, but he will always be sorry when he thinks of thee.' I supply *þe*, thee; MS. J has *te*. In l. 532, MS. J. supplies *of*.

534. *to tune*, 'among us.' This is a common adverbial phrase; lit. 'to the town', i. e. to the place where we live. But it came to mean no more than 'among us', without any further note of locality. See the examples in Toller. In the Menologium or A.S. Poetical Calendar, the month of March is said to come in 'us to tune', i. e. among us. I. ye, in his A.S. Dictionary, explains it by 'in turn', but this sense is not so well borne out. It occurs in Middle English also. Thus 'Lenten ys come wiþ loue *to tounne*' simply means that 'the spring has come among us lovingly'; see Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, Part II, p. 48.

544. 'Do thou distribute thy wealth to thy dear friends.' *Frende* is dat. pl.; A.S. *frēondum*. Cf. *monne*, dat. pl. in l. 357.

548. 'Put no trust in those who remain after thee.'

554. 'For he that is shut out is soon forgotten within.' Out of sight, out of mind.

559. 'And thou canst not guide thyself by devices of any kind.' *None cunnes* (usually *nones cunnes*) is the gen. sing.

564. 'For all His gift'; for all He has given thee. The reading

loue (love) is improbable, as the last syllable in the line but one is usually long and strongly dwelt upon.

þanke of, i. e. thank *for*; the usual old idiom, and common; see Chaucer's *Truth*, l. 19.

571. The long poem known as Layamon's *Brut* ends with the very same couplet, viz.—'iwurðe þet iwurðe . iwurðe Godes wille!' I. e. 'let happen what may, God's will be done.' The direction in l. 570, viz. 'say thou, *at the end*', shows that an explicit reference to that work is here intended. Moreover, Part II ends exactly *here*, and the poem once ended here also; see note to l. 573.

573. A third Part begins here. Each of the sections in this part (except 35-37) begins with an address to the speaker's *son*.

579. 'That my hair grows pale (or white).' The verb *to fallow*, to wither, grow pale, could be applied to the hair; see N.E.D. Both Wright and Kemble misprinted *her* as *hert*, but that means 'a hart'. *Herte*, 'heart,' is disyllabic, and occurs in l. 581. Morris conjectured *hew*, 'hue'; but the MS. is correct. The idea of 'hue' is represented by *white* in l. 580.

582. *dōn-e* (disyllabic), 'done,' i. e. ended; pp. treated as an adj. pl.

583. Note *unc*, the dual form. 'And we must divide us two,' i. e. part one from the other.

589. *barin*, for *barn*, 'bairn,' child; cf. l. 625. The spelling denotes a strong trill of the *r*, and the word, for a metrical purpose, is disyllabic.

592. *wið child*, towards, or to (each) child. It was said of Arthur, that 'he wes þan ʒungen for fader, þan alden for frouer'; Layamon's *Brut*, l. 19936.

594, 595, 596. Grammatically, *gin* is the right form, as it is a strong verb, and precedes the pronoun. It is also more correct metrically.

598. 'And, son, conduct thyself according to law, and the Lord shall love thee.'

601. 'God be to thee fully in (thy) memory.' The insertion of *in* is necessary both for the sense and the metre.

604. Kemble inserts *he* as if it were in the MS. But it is not there, though obviously required.

611. 'Then shall all the people love thee.' In Layamon, both *leoden* and *leodes* occur as the pl. of *leod*.

613. 'To the young man give thou law; let the old man have his land.' The MS. has *þad helde*, against grammar. Read *þan*, 'the,' masc. accusative. Cf. ll. 350, 352, 627.

617. *rēme* can only represent the A.S. verb *rȳman*, to make room; it cannot possibly represent A.S. *rūm*, sb. or adj. The line is awkward; we must take *þu ʒef* by itself, as 'do thou grant'. The sense is:—'do

thou permit him to clear the way, i. e. to have plenty of room. If this be right, read *wei* rather than *weie*.

621. *bus*; for this Morris proposes to read *buþe*, i. e. bow aside, avoid; but this is quite at variance with the context. The form is correct; it is the contracted form of *buþes*, 2nd pers. sing. indic., used as a future; 'thou shalt bow.' It is noted in the N.E.D., s.v. *Bow*, vb. 2 b., that *bow* can be used in a wide sense, 'to bend one's course, to turn or direct one's steps, wend one's way, make one's way, go, betake oneself.' Most often, it means (in such a case) to turn to flee; but it is occasionally used of a bold advance. Thus, in Layamon, l. 5559, we read that the Romans retreated because they saw Brennus '*buþe* heom to-geines', i. e. advance (threateningly) towards them. This is the case here also. The sense is:—'Son, thou wilt best advance towards the foolish man of abusive speech, and beat him afterwards therewith (at the time), that he may begin to smart'; lit. 'that it may begin to smart to him'. I supply *to* for the metre as well as for the sense. Cf. l. 629. Thus *bus to* is like the modern slang phrase 'go for'.

627. *beuir hore*, 'trembling hoary-headed man' (Morris). Cf. A.S. *bifian* (G. *beben*), to tremble; whence an adj. **bif-or* might have been formed, like *wac-or*, wakeful, from *wac-an*, to wake. Cf. prov. E. *bever*, sb. a tremor; vb. to shake (E.D.D.). The adjective is not otherwise known. The reference is obviously to Levit. xix. 32—'Coram cano capite consurge'; to which Chaucer also alludes in his Pardoner's Tale, C. 743.

629. *buh þe*, bow thyself, advance; see note to l. 621.

633. Obviously *wite*, A.S. *wita*, 'wise man,' is the right word here. Kemble takes it to mean—'well be with thee'; but this makes nonsense of the next line. It means—'Well be it with the wise man who first taught thee.'

641. 'For one may outride the older man better than (one can) surpass him in counsel.' See remarks on this below; p. 73.

645. 'Choose thou never, for a companion, the evil, listening man,' the eaves-dropper. See *Listening*, pres. part., and *Listen*, in N.E.D. The form *lusninde* is right; cf. A.S. *hlosnian*, to listen (Toller), *hlysnan*, to listen, O.E. Texts, ed. Sweet, p. 567, and O. Northumb. *lysnas*, as a gloss to Lat. *audite*, in Matt. xiii. 18. Cf. l. 654.

648. 'From the mad man thou mayest make thy way (escape) by wiles and by weapons; but, when thou least expectest it, the evil man will deceive thee. The bitch bites severely, though she barks quietly; so doth the listening evil man often, when he dare do it.'

656. 'When he is outwardly still, he bites badly in secret.'

658. *bi-fulþ*, befouls, covers with dirt.

659. 'When he unfolds himself'; Kemble. But this makes no sense

at all; and Morris's Glossary omits *unfaldith*. The solution is easy; for *unfaldith* is merely a careless variant of *umfoldith*, i. e. folds round, embraces. 'He wholly befouls his friend, when he embraces him'; which is graphic enough. The pp. *umfaldin*, enclosed, occurs in The Wars of Alexander, ed. Skeat, 4717. In the same, l. 2134, we find *vmlapis*, 'encompasses,' which, in l. 1932, is misspelt *vmlappis*; and there are other examples of this confusion.

663. 'The scornful, lying man.'

665. *keren*. It cannot mean 'turn', as Kemble suggests, for that verb was palatalised to *cherren*. Nor can it represent M.E. *cairen*, to go, as that is spelt with *ai*. As the *k*-sound remains, it follows that *e* represents (as it may in the Southern dialect) the A.S. *y*; and *keren* is the M.E. *cüren* (Stratmann), to choose, a verb formed from A.S. *cyre*, choice. The sense is:—'he will steal thy goods and choose (from them), and will cunningly make answer (about them)'; i. e. he will pick and steal what he most wants, and then appear quite innocent.

Two examples of M.E. *cüren* are known; in the Ancren Riwe, p. 56, note *l*, *icured* is a variant of *ichosen* (chosen); and in St. Katharine, l. 1870, the Lat. *eligere* is translated by *curen and cheosen*, i. e. select and choose.

670. Something is lost, as the metre goes wrong. Morris prints it thus:—

and oþer he wole liþen and hokerful ben,
þuru hoker and lesing þe aloþed.

We want some such arrangement as the following:—

and oþer he wole liþen
and hokerful ben [*euere*,
oþer lihtliche biswiken
and harmen þe]; þoru hoker
and lesing, &c.

The sense being:—'and either he will lie, and [*ever*] be scornful, [*or easily deceive and harm thee*]; by (his) scorn and lying all men that know him will loathe thee.' But we can only guess. The excellent correction of *liþen* to *liþen* (670) is due to Gropp.

673. 'But take to thee a steadfast man, who can employ both word and deed and multiply your property; such a companion is a help in need.' Though Kemble reads *mod*, he explains it as *niod* 'need', as 'help in need' is a common phrase, and *mod* (mood, courage) gives little sense, though it yields a perfect rime. The MS. has 'mode,' or 'moð', the *d* being followed by an upward curl.

679. 'Never choose for companion a little man, a tall man, or a red man.' See below, ll. 682, 692, 702.

682. *rei*, for *reih*, *reh*, A.S. *hrēoh*, 'fierce.' So also *nei* for *neih*, 'nigh,' in l. 683.

684, 685. Kemble and Wright end these lines with *teir* and *beir* (no sense), which Morris altered to *bere* and *tere* (uselessly). However, the MS. rightly has *ten* and *ben* (A.S. *tēon* and *bēon*). 'He will conduct himself (as being) so worthy, that he would fain be his lord's master.' Cf. *ŋat he sulde him ten*, 'that they should conduct themselves'; Genesis and Exodus, 1913.

686. 'Unless he may show himself off proudly, he will make unpleasant noises. He will grin, and fight (or swagger), and chide, and ever go about with disturbing noises.' *luden* answers to a pl. of A.S. *hlūd*, a loud noise, clamour, allied to *hlūd*, loud. *cocken* is to behave like a cock, to fight, to swagger, to strut. In *vn-luden*, the prefix *vn-* (= *un-*) has a sinister signification, as in A.S. *un-þeaw*, a bad habit, *un-tima*, an unfit time.

692. *leþe-bei*, supple-jointed; A.S. *leoðu-bīge*; from A.S. *leoðu-*, allied to *lið*, a joint, and *bīgan*, *bīgan*, to cause to bend, causal of *būgan*, to bow. Cf. *þine leoðeþeie limen*, thy supple-jointed limbs; St. Marherete, p. 16, l. 17. See *Litkeby* in N.E.D.

696. *bi forð dazes*, by the advance of the day, late in the day, in the twilight of evening. A curious idiom; see *Forth*, 4 b, in N.E.D. Compare, says Gropp, Wyclif, Mark vi. 35; *whanne it was forth daies*, when it was late in the day.

697. *in huge werd*, in a large crowd (of people); A.S. *werod*.

699. *he þewiþ ut*, he shouts out. The verb does not occur elsewhere, and is probably imitative, like the A.S. *þeotan*, to howl. Cf. prov. E. *thew*, to threaten; Cornwall; E.D.D.

700. 'If he slides into a ditch, he is dead for a certainty.'

702. 'The red man, he is a devil; for he will advise thee (to) thine ill.'

706. We have here the same construction as in l. 339 above (see note to that line). 'I do not say this because many a man is not a gentleman'; i. e. I admit that many men are such.

708. It is remarkable that these last two lines contain *four* French words; for they are very scarce throughout the poem. Not only do we find *genteleri* in l. 708, but the three concluding words of the poem are all alike of French origin.

NOTES ON THE PROVERBS

(The numbers refer to the Sections. For the Proverbs of Hending, see *Altenglische Dichtungen*, ed. K. Böddeker, Berlin, 1878. The references to 'D.' are to *Sprichwörter der germanischen und romanischen Sprachen*, von Ida von Düringsfeld, Leipzig, 1872, vol. i. Those to 'D. ii.' are to the same, vol. ii.)

1. Introductory. With respect to Alfred, see the Preface.

2. This is practically an expansion of the first of the Ten Commandments.

3. Pieces concerning the duties of a king are fairly common. See one in Anglo-Saxon, printed from MS. Cotton, Nero A 1, fol. 71, in a note at p. 363 of *Political Poems and Songs*, ed. T. Wright (Camden Soc.). Also the note in Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ed. 1840, ii. 231, upon the *Secretum Secretorum Aristotelis*, addressed (under the name of Aristotle), to Alexander the Great; of which considerable use was made by Gower, Hoccleve, and Lydgate. Hoccleve's poem *De Regimine Principum* is founded upon it. Cf. *Piers Plowman*, B-text, prol. 128, and the note. Also *Wisdom*, x. 1-6; *Ecclus.* x. 1, 2; &c.

4, 5. See the duty of the *Bellatores*, or knights, in the A.S. piece mentioned just above; also Ælfric's *Saints' Lives*, ed. Skeat, ii. 121; *P. Plowman*, B. vi. 22-56; Gower, *Conf. Amantis*, bk. viii. 3021, &c.; Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 206.

4, l. 82. From *Galat.* vi. 7. Cf. Owl and Nightingale, 1037-8; D. ii. 649.

A. 6. See Proverbs of Hending, st. 3, and st. 6. Cf. Chaucer, *Book of the Duchesse*, 791-2; *Roman de la Rose*, ed. Méon, l. 13094; Horace, *Epist.* i. 2. 69. Kemble (p. 281) quotes the medieval proverb:—*Quod puer adulescit, leviter dimittere nescit.* Cf. *Prov.* xxii. 6; *Ecclus.* vi. 18; D. 845, 847.

A. 7. 'How much better it is to get wisdom than gold,' &c.; *Prov.* xvi. 16. Cf. *Prov.* xxii. 1.

A. 8. A recommendation to patience. Cf. Owl and Nightingale, 687, 689; *Prov. of Hending*, st. 23.

A. 9. Kemble quotes from *Piers of Fulham*, ll. 303-4, as printed in Hazlitt's *Early Popular Poetry*, ii. 13:—

Hard it is to stryve with wynde or wawe,
Whether it do ebbe or flowe.

Also from Skelton's Works, p. 54:—'He is nat wise agayne the stream

that striueth'; see his *Garlande of Laurell*, l. 1432. And he refers to Howell, *Eng. Prov.* pp. 9, 11; *Adagia*, p. 30; Gartner, *Dict.* 28, 36 *b*. 'It is hard striving against the stream'; Camden's *Remaines*.—Hazlitt's *Proverbs*. See D. 849; D. ii. 104, 407.

A. 10. Cf. *Prov. of Hending*, st. 39. As to l. 168, see Kemble's note (at p. 252). He quotes, e. g. the German proverb—'Es wechst kein kraut für den todt im garten'; Grüter, *Prov. Alem.* p. 39. Cf. D. ii. 460. And see notes above, to ll. 160, 168; pp. 57, 58.

A. 11. 'Noli anxius esse in diuitiis iniustis,' &c.; *Ecclus.* v. 10 (v. 8 in A.V.). 'Est qui locupletatur parce agendo . . . et nescit quod . . . relinquat omnia aliis, et morietur'; *Ecclus.* xi. 18–20. Cf. *Prov.* xi. 4, 28; D. ii. 374, 524.

A. 12. Cf. *Psalm* lxii. 10; *Luke* xii. 15. 'Better God than gold'; Hazlitt. See D. 210.

A. 13. Cf. *Prov.* xxii. 1. See *Prov. of Hending*, st. 3; D. ii. 231.

A. 14. See *Prov. of Hending*, st. 12. Cf. *Ecclus.* viii. 19; xi. 29; xii. 10; D. 554.

A. 15. See *Prov. of Hending*, st. 17, 18, and st. 36. Cf. *Ecclus.* xlii. 12–14; D. 338; D. ii. 325.

A. 16. Cf. *Prov.* xxi. 19; xxv. 24.

A. 17. 'That that comes of a cat will catch mice'; Ray's *Proverbs*. He quotes the Italian equivalent. See Kemble, who also quotes (at p. 253):—'Prendere maternam bene discit cattula praedam'; &c. Cf. D. 879.

A. 17, l. 306. Cf. 'al swa is an eppel . . wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen'; Old Eng. *Homilies*, ed. Morris, i. 25. See Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, G 964–5; and my note, vol. v. p. 428. Cf. D. 107.

A. 18. See Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 4446; and my note, vol. v. p. 255. Cf. *Ecclus.* xxv. 23; xxvi. 7; D. 486.

A. 19. See *Ecclus.* vi. 9; xi. 33; D. 497.

A. 20. See *Prov.* i. 1–6; *Ecclus.* xii. 21, 22; xxxix. 1–3; *Levit.* xix. 18; D. ii. 521.

A. 21. See *Ps.* xxxix. 6; lxii. 10; *Prov.* xi. 4; xxvii. 24.

l. 406. Cf. *Wisdom*, v. 15; iii. 5; *Eccles.* viii. 12; *Ps.* xxxvii. 37.

A. 22. Cf. *Ecclus.* viii. 3, 11, 16, 19; *Prov.* x. 19.

l. 419. Cf. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 8.

l. 421. Cf. *Prov.* xii. 16; *Prov. of Hending*, st. 11; and see Shak. *Hen. V.* iii. 7. 132; *As You Like It*, v. 4. 67. Kemble quotes from MS. Harl. 3362, fol. 4:—'Ut dicunt multi, cito transit lancea stulti.' And see Chaucer, *Parl. of Foules*, 574, and the note.

l. 425. 'The stroke of the tongue breaketh the bones'; *Ecclus.* xxviii. 17. 'A soft tongue breaketh the bone'; *Prov.* xxv. 15. See Owl and Night., 297; *Prov. of Hending*, st. 19. 'Osse caret lingua,

secat os tamen ipsa maligna'; a medieval proverb, quoted in P. Piper, *Die älteste deutsche Litteratur*, Berlin (1884), p. 278. And see Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 134; D. ii. 744.

A. 23. Prov. x. 1; xxiii. 24; Eccclus. xxx. 9. Cf. Prov. of Hending, st. 5, st. 6, and st. 9; D. 475.

l. 451. Prov. xiii. 24; Eccclus. xxx. 1.

B. 15. See Eccclus. xxxi. 27; Prov. of Hending, st. 38; D. 554.

B. 18. Cf. Prov. xvii. 27; x. 19. See Notes to Chaucer, vol. v. pp. 442-3.

B. 22. Prov. xviii. 24; vi. 3; xvii. 17; xix. 6; xxvii. 9, 10, 17; Eccclus. ix. 10; xxxvii. 6.

B. 24. Cf. Prov. of Hending, st. 13 and st. 16.

B. 27. l. 544. Cf. Prov. of Hending, st. 27; and the modern proverb—'out of sight, out of mind.' See Notes to Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, A 3392; in vol. v. 105.

B. 28. Cf. Eccclus. ii. 4; D. 547-550. An exhortation to resignation. It is remarkable that ll. 571-2 coincide with the last two lines in Layamon's *Brut*, as already noted.

B. 30. The last six sections form a distinct Part; and resemble the similar pieces of advice with such titles as 'A Father's Instructions,'¹ 'How the Wise Man taught his Son,' and 'How the Good Wife taught her Daughter'; see vol. i. of Hazlitt's *Early Popular Poetry*; and cf. Notes to Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, H 317; vol. v. p. 442. See Prov. i. 8: ii. 1; iii. 1, &c.; Eccclus. ii. 1; iii. 1, &c. Cf. D. 74, 82.

l. 592. Cf. Eccclus. iv. 10.

l. 635. Cf. Eccclus. vi. 34, 35.

l. 641. See Chaucer, *Troil.* iv. 1456; *Cant. Tales*, A 2449; Salomon and Saturn, ed. Kemble, p. 253; *Owl and Night*, l. 762.

l. 652. Kemble (p. 254) quotes the proverb—'Great barkers are not biters'; and the like. He refers to Greene's play of *George a Greene*; see Act iv. sc. 3 (ed. Collins, l. 903, and the note).

l. 680. Kemble (p. 254) notes that similar warnings against short, tall, and red men occur in German and medieval Latin. He observes:—'The faithlessness of red-haired men is known to have been a widely prevailing belief, and to have passed into the proverbs of many European countries: Judas, 'in the painted cloth,' has red hair, allusions to which in the works of all our old dramatic writers are far too numerous to require specific reference.' There is, however, only *one* such reference in Shakespeare; in *As You Like It*, iii. 4. 9. See D. ii. 264, 265.

¹ In the Exeter Book, ed. Thorpe, p. 300. The poem begins:—*Ðūs frōd fæder frēo-bearn lærde.*

GLOSSARIAL INDEX

(For words beginning with *þ*, see after *T*; for words beginning with *ȝ*, see after *Y*.)

The following abbreviations are used in a particular sense:—*v.*, verb in the infinitive mood; *pr. s.*, *pt. s.*, the *third* person singular of the present or past tense; *pr. pl.*, *pt. pl.*, the *third* person plural of those tenses, except when *1 p.* or *2 p.* (first person or second person) is especially mentioned; *imp. s.*, *imp. pl.*, the *second* person singular or plural of the imperative mood; *pp.*, past participle; *pres. part.*, present participle. Also *adj.*, adjective; *adv.*, adverb, &c., as usual. The A.S. (Anglo-Saxon) forms are usually added, as they best explain the forms. Other abbreviations are Icel., Icelandic; O.F., Old French; which are readily understood.

As in the Notes, the references are to Text B, unless 'a.' or 'c.' is expressly prefixed.

A, for On, in; A wold, in your power, at your disposal, 182. See Wold.

Abidist, 2 *pr. s.* abidest, 541.

Ac, but, 149, 163, 294. A.S. *ac*.

Acreis, *s. pl.* acres, 122.

A-drede, 2 *pr. pl. subj.* dread, a. 41. A.S. *ondrædan*.

Aferd, *pp.* afraid, frightened, 696. A.S. *āfæred*.

After, *prep.* according to, 681; in imitation of, 297; for the help of, 699; Aftir þat, according as, 82.

Again, *prep.* against, 148. A.S. *ongān*.

A-go, *pr. s. subj.* may depart, a. 220; Agoþ, *pr. s. as fut.* will depart, a. 221. A.S. *āgān*.

Ahte, *s.* property, wealth, 185, 250, 254, 522, 665. A.S. *āht*.

Ahte, *pt. s. subj.* were to possess, a. 121. A.S. *āgan*, *pt. t.* *āhte*.

Al, *adv.* altogether, 658; all, wholly, 83.

Al, *adj. as sb.* all, everything, 481; *pl.* Alle, all, 482, 612; *gen. pl.* Alre, of all; Ure alre, of us all, 96; Alre beste, best of all, most, 165.

Alfred (a. Ealured), Alfred, 9, &c.

Alfrich (a. Alurich), Ælfric, 7. **Alopeð**, *pr. pl. as fut.* will loathe, will hold (thee) as odious, 671. See *Aloathe* in N.E.D.

Al-so, just as, 510.

Amendip, *pr. s.* amends, makes better, 709.

Amorȝe, on the morrow, 464.

A-nicht, in the night, 467.

Appel, *s.* apple, 306.

Areche, *v.* reach after, control, a. 454. A.S. *ārēcan*.

Arede, 2 *pr. s. subj. as imp.*, receive as advice, accept, follow, a. 320. See *Ared-tu*. (This sense seems peculiar to this passage.)

Ared-tu (MS. B. Aretu), receive thou as advice, decide thou according to, 318. See *Arede*.

Aren, *pr. pl.* are, 582.

Areȝe (a. arewe), *adj. as sb.* cowardly one, bad-hearted man, 228, 236, 244, 245. A.S. *earg*.

Arixlye, *v.* rule, have the mastery, a. 453. See note.

Arme, *adj. pl.* poor, 39, 594. A.S. *earm*.

Armes, *s. pl.* arms, weapons, 649.

Armpe, *s.* poverty, 523. A.S. *iermpu*.

A-swunde, *pp.* vanished, a. 117. A.S. *aswindan*.

At-go, *pr. s. subj.* go from, depart from, leave, 220. See note.

At-hinden, *adv.* behind his back, 349. A.S. *at-hindan*.

Atte, *for* At the, in the, 372; **Atten ende**, at the end, 570.

A-vynde, *v.* find out, find, a. 409. A.S. *onfindan*.

Awei, away, 508.

Awelde, *v.* control, a. 442. Cf. E. *wield*.

Ayhte, *s.* property, wealth, a. 185. See **Ahte**.

Aȝen, *prep.* against, 146. See **Again**.

A-ȝuepe, in youth, 149. See **ȝuepe**.

Baldure, *adj.* bolder, 639. (*Read balder*.)

Bale, *s.* bale, evil, grief, 397. A.S. *bealu*.

Bale-sipes, *s. pl.* times of adversity, 280. A.S. *bealu-sið*.

Banne, *v.* curse, 443. A.S. *bannan*.

Barin (*for* Barn), *s.* bairn, child, 589; **Baren**, 625. A.S. *bearn*. See **Bern**.

Ben, *v.* be, 64, 639; **Beon**, *v.*, a. 104; **Beð**, *pr. s. as fut.* shall be, 321, 380; **Beoþ**, a. 114, 116; **Ben**, *pr. pl.* are, 75; **Be**, *pr. s. subj.* be, 65. A.S. *bēon*.

Benche, *dat.* a bench, seat, 626.

Berke, *pres. s. subj.* barks, 653, A.S. *beorcan*.

Bern, *s.* bairn, child, a. 430. See **Barin**.

Bes, 2 *pr. s. as fut.* shalt be, 509; **Best**, art, 557. A.S. *bist*.

Best, *adv.* best, 621.

Bet, *adv.* better, 436, 604; **Bett**, 503. A.S. *bet*.

Bet, *imp. s.* beat, 623.

Beter, better, 447; **Betere**, 449, 490, 513.

Beuir, *adj.* trembling, 627. Cf. M.E. *beveren*, to tremble.

Bewen, *ger.* to bow, to bend, incline, 294. See *bēzen* in *Stratmann*. See **Buwe**.

Bi, *prep.* by, according to, 249; beside, near, 667.

Bicche, *s.* bitch, 652.

Bi-cumen, *v.* become, come, a. 383; **Bicome**, *pt. s. subj.* would befit, 490, 513.

Bide, *imp. s.* beseech, pray, 602, 630; **Bidde**, 1 *pr. s.* 588, 625. A.S. *biddan*, *imp. s.* *bide*.

Bi-delid, *pp.* deprived, 558. A.S. *bedēlan*.

Bi-fulip, *pr. s.* befools, brings disgrace upon, 658. A.S. *beſſſlan*.

Biforen, *prep.* before, 273; **þe biforen**, before thee, 628; *adv.* before thy face, 237; to his face, 348.

Biginne, 2 *pr. s. subj. as imp.* begin, 415; **Bi-gan**, *pt. s.* began, 331*; **Bi-gon**, *pt. s.* began, did, a. 13. (*Read gon*, did.)

Bihait (a. *bihat*), *pr. s.* promises, 347. A.S. *behātan*.

Bi-hindin, *adv.* behind your back, 238.

Bihoue, *dat.* behoof, profit, a. 96. Cf. A.S. *behōflic*, necessary.

Bihouith, *pr. s.* it behoves, 87. A.S. *behōfian*.

Bikeohen (a. *bikachen*), *v.* ensnare, entrap, 359. Lit. be-catch. M.E. *bicachen*.

Bileuen, *v.* abide, survive, 586; **Bileuið**, *pr. pl.* 549. A.S. *belēfan*.

Bilif, *s.* sustenance, 96. A.S. *bileofa*.

Bilimpip, *pr. s.* happens, 486. A.S. *belimpan*.

Biluken, *v.* enclose, compre-

hend, 420; Biloken, *pp.* locked, shut, 554. A.S. *belūcan*; *pp.* *belocen*.

Bimenen, *v.* bemoan, lament, 194; *Bimenið*, *pr. s.* as *fut.* will bemoan, 237. A.S. *bemānan*.

Binimip, *pr. s.* deprives (him) of, 539. A.S. *beniman*.

Binnen, *prep.* within, 527. A.S. *binnan*, *be-innan*.

Bi-schune þe, *imp. s.* shun, avoid (for thyself), a. 368. Lit. *be-shun*.

Biscopis, *pl.* bishops, 3.

Bi-sette, *v.* employ, put to good use, 674. Cf. Chancer, C.T., Prol. 279.

Bisides, *prep.* beside, 575; *Bisiden*, 636.

Bismare-word, *s.* reproachful speech, reviling talk, 622. A.S. *bismær*, insult.

Biswiketh, *pr. s.* as *fut.* will deceive, will betray, 651; *Biswike*, *pp.* disappointed, a. 116. A.S. *beswican*, *pp.* *beswicen*.

Bit, *pr. s.* bites, 657; *Bitiþ*, 652.

Bi-pan, by that, thereby, 339, 706.

Bipenke, 1 *pr. pl. subj.* let (us) bethink ourselves, let (us) endeavour, 400. A.S. *bipencan*.

Bitideð, *pr. s.* happens, 540; *Bitidiþ*, 429.

Bitozen (a. *bitowe*), *pp.* employed, bestowed, 158. A.S. *betōgen*, *pp.* of *betōon*.

Bitter, *adj.* bitter, 307.

Bituēnen, *prep.* between, amongst, 485.

Biwilen, *v.* beguile, 328.

Bi-ʒete, 2 *pr. s. subj.* mayst acquire, dost obtain, 497. A.S. *begietan*.

Bizete, *s.* acquired property, gains; here, a share in thy gains, gift, 498. A.S. *begēat*; Napier, O.E. Glosses; Sweet, A.S. Dict.; *ret*, sb., N.E.D.

Blessedness, *s.* happiness, c. 50.

Blisse, *s.* bliss, happiness, 49, 428.

Blīpe, *adv.* happily, joyfully, 528.

Blithnesse, *s.* happiness, 50.

Blod, *s.* blood, 472.

Boke, *dat.* book, a. 66.

Bold, *adj.* bold, 411.

Bolt, *s.* cross-bow bolt, 421. A.S. *bolt*.

Bon, *s.* bone, 425.

Booc-lerede, *adj. pl.* (men) learned in books, 4; *Booc-lerid* (*read booc-ilerid*), 66.

Bord, *s.* board, table, 417. A.S. *bord*.

Bote, unless, 69, 129; *Bute*, 132; *Bote-ʒif*, unless, 65, 398.

Bopen, both, 512.

Brekip, *pr. s.* breaks, 425.

Briht, *adj.* bright, fair, 306*.

Bringen, *v.* bring, 251; *Brouhte*, *pt. s.* a. 266.

Buh þe from, bow thyself from, go from, move from, 629; *Bus* (*for bues or buzes*), 2 *pr. s.* as *fut.* shalt bow, shalt turn (towards), go (towards), 621. See the note.

Bure, *dat.* bower, lady's chamber, 309. A.S. *būr*.

Burie, *s.* abode (*lit.* borough), 527. A.S. *byrig*, *dat.* of *burh*.

Bury, *dat.* town, abode, 251. (*Rather read bure*, 'to thy bower'; see l. 309.)

Bus; see *Buh þe from*.

Bute, but, 131; unless, 132. See *Bote*.

Buēn, *prep.* above, upon, a. 436. A.S. *buʒan*, *be-uʒan*.

Buwe, *ger.* to bend, to incline, a. 294. See *Bewen*.

By-come, *pr. pt. subj.* it would befit, a. 209. See *Bi-cumen*.

By-hinde, behind, in the lurch, a. 194. See *Bi-hindin*.

By-hud, *imp. s.* hide, a. 243. A.S. *behȳdan*.

By-wite, *pr. s. subj.* may be conscious of, a. 246. A.S. *be-witan*, to watch over.

Can, *pr. s.* knows, 232, 330. See Con.

Catt, *s.* cat, kitten, 296.

Charigeth, *pr. s.* returns, c. 85. (For *cherizeth*). See Cherrið.

Chepyng, *s.* market, a. 373. A.S. *clapung*.

Cherl, *s.* peasant, 92. A.S. *ceorl*.

Cherrið (cherrið, a. churreþ), *pr. s.* returns, 85. A.S. *cierran*.

Chesen, *v.* choose, 249, 342; Cheseð, *pr. s.* 257; Ches, *imp. s.* 645, 662. A.S. *cēosan*.

Chiden, *ger.* to chide, quarrel, 412, 414. A.S. *cīdan*.

Child, *s.* child, 428. A.S. *cild*.

Chirche, *s.* church, a. 91;

Chyreche, for Chyrche, a. 373.

Clere (a. clerek, b. cleric), *s.* clerk, learned man, 19.

Cniht, *s.* knight, 78, 87; Cnihtes, *gen.* 97; *pl.* 6. A.S. *cniht*.

Cnoven, *v.* know, 341; *ger.* to know, 88. A.S. *cnāwan*.

Cocken, *v.* wrangle, swagger, fight, 688. See Cock, *v.* (1), in N.E.D.

Coker, *s.* wrangler, fighter, 704.

Cold, *adj.* cold, i.e. evil, baneful, 336. See note.

Comið, *pr. s.* as *fut.* will come, 409.

Companie, *s.* company, 709.

Con, *pr. s.* knows, a. 232. See Can.

Costes, *pl.* habits, qualities, 252; ways, 535. Icel. *kostr*. See Custe.

Cot-lif, *s.* cot-life, life in a cottage, 259. Icel. *kotlifi*, humble life.

Coueren, *v.* recover, protect, aid, 595. See Cover in N.E.D.

Criste, *dat.* Christ, 34; Crist, *acc.* 42.

Cumið, *pr. s.* comes, 534.

Cunne, 2 *pr. s.* canst, 559.

Cunnes, *gen.* of kind; None cunnes, of no kind, 560; Manyes cunnes, of many a kind, a. 413; Alle cunnes, of every kind, 384. (In the last instance, the MS. once had *cunnes*, but the *s* has been partly erased.)

Cunnie, *pr. s. subj.* may know (how), can, 69. (Better *cunne*, as in A.)

Custe, *s. pl. f.* virtues, a. 252.

A.S. *cyst*; *pl.* *cysta*. See Costes.

Cuð, *adj.* well known, 357.

(But a. forcuð, wicked, hostile.)

Cuþe, *v.* make known, tell, a.

358; Cuþeþ, *pr. s.* as *fut.* will

make known, a. 253; Cuþe, *pr. s.*

subj. may make known, may show,

253. (Last sentence imperfect and uncertain.)

Cwethen, *s. pl.* sayings, c. 35.

Cf. A.S. *cwide*.

Dar, *pr. s.* dare, 655.

Dajis, *gen.* day's, 566; Dajes,

pl. life-days, 546.

Ded, dead, 701.

Dedes, *pl.* deeds, 322; Dedin,

pl. 77.

Delon, *v.* distribute, 544. A.S.

dēlan.

Demōn, *v.* deem, judge, give as

judgement, 79. A.S. *dēman*.

Dere, *adj.* dear, 589; *pl.* 213.

Derling, *s.* darling, 11. A.S.

dēorling.

Desi, *adj.* foolish, 479. A.S.

dysig.

Desieth, *pr. s.* acts foolishly,

plays the fool, 464; Desiende,

pres. pt. playing the fool; as *adv.*

foolishly, 466. A.S. *dysian*.

Dep (deit; a. dop), *pr. s.* doth,

126; (b. dop), 406; Deð, 470;

Deþ, *pr. s. as fut.* will do, a. 443. A.S. *deð*.

Deþh, *pr. s.* avails, 506. A.S. *deah*. See Duþen.

Diche, *dat.* ditch, 700.

Dom, *s.* judgement, decision, 84; Domis, *gen.* of judgement, 177. In l. 40, the sentence is incomplete.

Don (a. do), *v.* to do, 289, 330*, 655; Doþ, *pr. s.* makes, 536; Done, *pp. pl.* done, gone, 582.

Dote, *s.* a dotard, a foolish person, 422. From the verb.

Douhter, *dat.* daughter, 550.

Dowepes, *gen.* of might, or of Hosts, a. 177. See Duþeþe; and see note.

Dredin, a *pr. pl. subj.* may dread, 41.

Dreizþe, *s.* tediousness, annoyance, 303. See Dreigh in the N. E. D. (But it is better to read treize, i.e. affliction, a word very often found in company with *tene*.)

Dreri, *adj.* sorrowful, sad, 263.

Drihtin, *s.* the Lord, 42, 176, 203; Drihten, 517; Driþten, 599. A.S. *dryhten*.

Drinkin, *v.* drink, 461.

Driulin, *ger.* to drive, 95; Driuen, be driven, 202.

Dure, *s.* door, 85. A.S. *duru*.

Duste, *dat.* dust, 202.

Duþen, *pr. pl.* avail, last, 546. A.S. *dugon*. See Deþh.

Duþepe, *s.* riches, wealth, 544; Duþeþe, 516. A.S. *dugup*.

Dwales, *s. pl.* fools, 414. Goth. *dwals*, foolish.

Ealde, *s.* old age, a. 441, 455. See Elde.

Echere, any (lit. each), a. 241.

Eddie, *adj. pl.* rich, wealthy, 39. A.S. *eadig*.

Edinesse, *s.* happiness*, 154. (MS. *hednesse*.) A.S. *eadignes*.

Ef, *conj.* if, 486.

Eft, *adv.* again, a. 244, 495. A.S. *eft*.

Egleche, *adj. pl.* bold, valiant, 6. See note.

Eke (heke), *adv.* also, 9. A.S. *zac*.

Elde, *s.* old age, 153, 534, 542, 557; a. 104, 110, 112; full age, 441. A.S. *ieldo*. See Ealde.

Elde, *acc.* old man, 614.

Elden, *ger.* to grow old, 536.

Elder, *adj.* older, 641.

Eldere, *gen. pl.* of our elders, of our parents, 185.

Ende, *s.* end, 174; At þen ende, at the end, 408. A.S. *ende*.

Engelonde (enkelonde), England, 12, 17, 24. A.S. *Englaland*.

Englene, *gen. pl.* of the Angles, of the English, 10, 11, 26. See note to l. 12.

Eini, *adj.* any, 324.

Eorþe, *s.* earth, a. 262, 436. A.S. *eorþe*.

Er, *adv.* ere, previously, 489, 510; *conj.* before, 252. A.S. *ær*.

Eren, *s. pl.* ears, 494. A.S. *ære*, pl. *ëaran*.

Erewe, bad man, 236. See Areþe.

Erl, *s.* earl, 7, 74; Erles (herles), *pl.* 5. A.S. *eorl*.

Erliche, *adv.* early, soon, 331*.

Erre (a. *virre*), *s.* anger, 205. A.S. *ierre*.

Erþe, *s.* earth, 126. See Eorþe.

Epeling, *s.* prince, noble, 74. A.S. *æpeling*.

Eu, *pron. acc.* you, a. 214. A.S. *ew*.

Euen, *s.* evening, 475.

Euenliche, *adv.* impartially, 79.

Eueriches, *gen.* of each, 84.

Eure, your, a. 28; 675. A.S. *ower*.

Eure, *adv.* for ever, 203.

Elyhte, *s.* property, a. 220. See Ahte.

Fadir, *s.* father, 54; **Fader**, 591; **Fader**, *gen.* a father's, a. 428; **Fadiris**, *gen.* 428.

Faire, *adj.* fair; On faire, in a fair woman, 256.

Faire, *adv.* fairly, pleasantly, 347.

Faires, *s. pl.* (apparently) fair things, precious things, fine things, 520.

Falewip, *pr. s.* loses colour, 579. A.S. *fealwian*.

Faren, *v.* go, travel, 379; behave, 689; **Te faren** = faren þe, go, get away, escape, 648; **Fare**, *pr. s. subj.* may happen, turn out, 98. A.S. *faran*.

Faste, *adv.* fast, tightly, 521. A.S. *feste*.

Fe, *s.* property, goods, 192, 511.

Felde, *dat.* field, 169.

Fele, *pl.* many, 3, 4, 418, 535, 638; many things, 420. A.S. *fela*. See **Feole**.

Fele, *adv.* much, a. 196.

Fele, 1 *pr. s.* feel, experience, 578.

Fen, *s.* mud, 698.

Fend, *s.* enemy, 488.

Feole, *adj.* much, a. 353. See **Fele**.

Fere (a. vere), *s.* companion, 675; **To fere**, for a companion, 223, 645, 662. A.S. *fēra*.

Feye, *adj. pl.* fated to die, a. 170. A.S. *fāge*.

Fikil, *adj.* fickle, 356. A.S. *ficol*.

Filsten, *v.* assist, 604. A.S. *fylstan*.

Finden, *v.* find, 552; **Findith**, *pr. s. as fut.* will find, 409.

Flesshe (MS. fles), *dat.* flesh, meat that is being salted, 470. A.S. *fāsc*.

Flowep, *pr. s.* flows in, a. 146; is full (like the sea), a. 197.

Fokel, *adj. as s.* a false one, 257. Apparently an incorrect

form; due to confusion of A.S. *ficol*, fickle, with M.E. *fōken*, fraudulent. See **Stratmann** (s.v. *fāken*).

Fokel, *adv.* deceitfully, 349.

Foken, *pr. pl.* act falsely, are deceitful, 485. (Better *fōkenen*.) Cf. A.S. *fācne*, deceitful.

Folewip, *pr. s.* follows, 331.

Folk[e], *dat.* to thy people, 590; *gen.* Folkes, of the people, 53. A.S. *folc*.

Fomen, *s. pl.* foes, 274.

Fon, *s. pl.* foes, 191. Pl. of *fo*.

Fōne, *ger.*; on to *fone*, to take (upon him), to undertake, a. 88. A.S. *fōnne*, *ger.* to seize. See **Fop**.

For, *prep.* in the place of, 591.

For sope, for truth, as truth, 669.

Forbod, *s.* prohibition, 446. A.S. *forbod*.

Forcuð, *adj.* wicked, hostile, a. 357. A.S. *forcūp*. See note.

Fordrunken, *pp.* being extremely drunk, 465. A.S. *fordruncen*, *pp.*

For-farin, *v.* fare amiss, suffer, 222. A.S. *forfaran*. See **For-vare**.

For-hele, *imp. s.* entirely conceal, 244. A.S. *forhelan*.

Forleseð, *pr. s.* loses utterly, 207. A.S. *forlēosan*.

For-leten, *v.* wholly give up, a. 190; abandon, a. 394. A.S. *forlētan*.

For-loren, *pp.* utterly lost, 511. A.S. *forloren*, *pp.* See **Forleseð**.

For-swunken, *pp.* worn out with toil, wearied with labour, 292. Cf. A.S. *swincan*, to toil.

Fortep, *pr. pl.* (they) lead astray, mislead, a. 334. A.S. *fortēon*. See note.

Forp, forwards, onwards, a. 230; onward, 618; **Forð dages**, latter part of the day, twilight, 696. See note.

Forþan, for that reason, because, a. 339. A.S. *for þam*.

For-þi, therefore, 243, 422; on that account, 183. A.S. *for-þy*.

Forto, how to, 89.

For-vare, *v.* fare amiss, a. 222; **For-vareþ**, *pr. s.* destroys, a. 366. See **Forfarin**.

For-yemeþ, *pr. s.* neglects, a. 207. A.S. *forȝieman*.

For-yeteþ, *pr. s.* forgets, a. 208; *pp.* **For-ȝeten**, forgotten, 555. A.S. *forȝietan*, *pp.* *forȝeten*.

Foster, *s.* offspring, 551. See N.E.D.

Fop, *pr. s.* as *fut.* shall receive, a. 407. See **Fóne**.

Frakele, *adj.* evil, bad, worthless one, a. 257. See note to l. 256.

Frakele, *adj.* evilly, ill, a. 349.

Fre, *adj.* liberal, 498. A.S. *frēo*.

Fremannes, *gen.* free man's, a. 417.

Fremede, *adj.* as *s.* a stranger, 129. A.S. *fremede*, *frempe*.

Frend, *s.* a friend, 130, 489; *dat.* to (thy) friend, 480; *pl.* **Frend**, 552; **Freond**, a. 38; **Frend[e]**, *dat. pl.* to (thy) friends, 545. (*Read frende or frenden.*)

Freundschiþe, *s.* friendship, 373.

Frip, *s.* safety, 92. A.S. *frip*.

Fro, *prep.* from, 221. Icel. *frá*.

Frouere, *s.* solace, comfort, 26, 54, 62. A.S. *frōfor*.

Froueren, *v.* comfort, solace, 594. A.S. *frōfrian*.

Frumpe, *s.* the beginning, a. 129 (so in MS.; but wrongly; see the note).

Ful, *adv.* very, 120.

Fule, *adj. pl.* foul, disgraceful, 687. A.S. *fūl*.

Funden, *i pr. pl.* go, depart, 553. A.S. *fundian*.

Furþ, *adv.* continually, a. 171. A.S. *forþ*.

Gabbe, *imp. s.* prate, a. 411 Icel. *gabba*.

Gadeling (a. *gedeling*), *s.* fellow, low companion, 312. A.S. *gædeling*.

Gentile, *adj.* gentle; hence **Gentile man**, a gentleman, 707. O.F. *gentil*.

Genteleri, *s.* gentlemanly conduct, 708.

Gile, *s.* guile, 664.

Gin, *imp. s.* begin; **Gin þu leuen**, do thou believe, 352; **Gin þu delen**, do thou distribute, 544; *ill spelt* **Ginne**, 594, 595, 596; **Ginne**, *pr. s. subj.* it may begin (to him), 624; **Ginnið**, *pr. s.* begins; **Ginnið leren**, doth teach, 402. A.S. *on-ginnan*.

Gled, *adj.* glad, a. 304; **Glade**, *pl.* 48. A.S. *glæd*.

Glede, *dat.* glowing coal; **Bi þe glede**, beside the hearth, a. 315. A.S. *glēd*.

Glednesse, *s.* gladness, a. 48. A.S. *glædnes*.

Gleu (a. *gleaw*), *adj.* wise, sagacious, 47; wise, prudent, 362. A.S. *glēaw*.

Gliden, *v.* glide, go easily, 618.

Gnyde, *v.* crumble, a. 201. A.S. *gnīdan*.

God, *adj.* good, 45, 324, 340, 372; **Godne**, *acc. m. a.* 75. A.S. *gōd*.

God, *s.* property, 675.

Godelike, *adj.* goodly, showy, 313.

Godnesse, *s.* goodness, 46.

Gold, *s.* gold, 125; **Golde**, *dat.* 124.

Gon, *pt. s.* did (lit. began), 13. See **Biginne**.

Grene, *adj.* green, 306. A.S. *grēne*.

Grennen, *v.* grin, 688. A.S. *grennian*.

Gres, *s.* grass, 126. A.S. *græs*, *gars*.

Grewē, *pt. s. subj.* were to grow, 125. A.S. *grēowe*, *pt. s. subj.* of *grōwan*.

Gripen, *v.* grasp, seize; Gripen to, seize upon, 192. A.S. *grīpan*.

Gryp, *s.* security, 91. Icel. *gríð*.

Gyle, *s.* guile, a. 328.

Habbe, *pr. s. subj.* may have, 91, 132, 346; Hauen, *v.* have, 304; possess, 614; Hauest, 2 *pr. s.* hast, 181; Hauist, 227, 235; Haueþ, *pr. s.* hath, 223; Hauith, *pr. s.* hath, 205, 329; Hauest, 2 *pt. s.* haddest, 242, 276; Hadde, *pt. s. subj.* were to possess, 121; should have, 123.

He, she, 262, 277, 279, 283, 284, 289, 292. A.S. *hēo*. See Hie, Hue.

Holden, *v.* hold, keep, 351; possess, 620; Helden, *pp.* held in, unuttered, 491. See Holden. A.S. *healdan*.

Hem, themselves, 485; them, 13; Heom, them, a. 13. A.S. *heom*, *him*.

Hen, *acc.* him, 672. A.S. *hine*.

Henne, *adv.* hence, 173, 175, 553. A.S. *heonan*.

Heo, they, a. 116. A.S. *hēo*, *hīe*.

Heorte, *s.* heart, a. 243. A.S. *heorte*. See Herte.

Heo-self, herself, a. 426.

Her, *adv.* here, 59, 151, 541. A.S. *hēr*.

Her, *s.* hair, 579. A.S. *hēr*.

Herde, *s.* shepherd, protector, 10. A.S. *hierde*.

Here, *s.* (invading) army, 90. A.S. *here*.

Heregong, *s.* the march of an invading army, 10. A.S. *heregang*.

Heren, *v.* hear, c. 14; 529.

Herivnge, *s.* harrying, plundering, a. 90. A.S. *hergung*.

Herte, *s.* heart, 243, 581. See Heorte.

Heuid, *s.* head, 366. A.S. *heafod*.

Hi (b. we, a. hi), they, 15. A.S. *hie*.

Hi, *acc. f.* her, a. 275. A.S. *hīe*.

Hie, she, 293. See He.

Him (i.e. wisdom), it, 223; himself, 537; Hine, *acc.* him, a. 59, a. 302. A.S. *hine*, *acc. m.*

Hire, *acc.* her, 250, 275.

Hire, *poss. pron.* her, 249, 252.

Hire-selue, herself, 283, 426.

Hit, *pron.* it, 98, 176. A.S. *hit*.

Hokede, *adj.* furnished with hooks, i.e. thievish, 365. A.S. *hōcde*, *curved*.

Hoker, *s.* scorn, derision, 670. A.S. *hōcor*.

Hokerful, *adj.* scornful, 670; Hokerfule, 663.

Holden, *v.* hold, keep, 72, 521;

Holdin, *v.* possess, 154; Holde,

1 *pr. s.* account, a. 422. See Helden.

Honden, *s. pl.* hands, 365.

Hore, *adj.* as *s.* hoary-headed man, 627. A.S. *hār*.

Horeling, *s.* unchaste man, 704.

Horse, *dat.* horse, horseback, 313.

Howyen, *v.* take thought, be sad, a. 135. A.S. *hogian*.

Hu, how, 15, 71. A.S. *hū*.

Hue, she, 273, 321, 327, 330. See He.

Huge, *adj.* great, 697, 709.

Hunger, *s.* famine, a. 90.

Hunt-seuinti, seventy, 122. A.S. *hundseofontig*.

Hure (a. heore, b. sure), their, 15.

Hwanne, when, a. 173, 178;

Hwenne, 178, a. 175; Hwen, 175.

Hwar-so, *adv.* wherever, 380.

Hwat, what, 131.

Hweder-so, whithersoever, 569. See Hwider-so.

Hwenne, when, 178; Hwen, 175. See Hwanne.

Hwider-so, *adv.* whithersoever, a. 380. See Hweder-so.

Hwile, *s.* while, time, 311*, 393. A.S. *hwil*.

Hwilla, whilst, 224; Hwile, 407, 546.

Hwo, whoso, whosoever, 59, 223; (they) who, 219.

Hwoso, who-so, whosoever, 298.

Hwyoh-so, whatsoever, a. 82.

Hyne, *acc.* him (i.e. wisdom), it, a. 219, 223. See Hine, s.v. Him.

I, *prep.* in, 557.

I (M.S. Hi), I, 339. See Ich.

I-auhteð, *pr. s.* reckons, calculates, estimates, a. 255. A.S. *ge-æhtian*.

Ibidest, 2 *pr. s.* dost obtain, dost possess, a. 430. A.S. *gebīdan*, to await, meet with.

Ibod, *s.* command, a. 445. A.S. *gebod*.

Iboren, *pp.* born, a. 448; Iborin, 210. A.S. *geboren*, *pp.*

Ibureþ, *pr. s.* it behoves, a. 75. A.S. *gebyrian*.

Ich, *pron.* I, 214, 576. A.S. *ic*.

Icheose, *v.* choose, a. 341;

Icheoseþ, *pr. s.* a. 257. A.S. *gecōsan*.

Icouere, *v.* obtain, secure, a. 342. See note.

Ioweme, *pr. s. subj.* may please, may satisfy, c. 68. (But doubtless an error for *icunne*, i.e. may know. In which case read *he* in l. 67.)

Idelnesse, *s.* idleness, a. 154.

Idilschipe, *s.* idleness, 286.

Idrowe, *pp.* endured, undergone, a. 157. A.S. *gedrogen*, *pp.* of *gedrōgan*.

I-dryue, *pp.* driven, a. 95. A.S. *gedrifen*, *pp.* of *drifan*.

Ifon, *s. pl.* foes, a. 191. A.S. *gefān*, *pl.* of *gefā*.

Ifurn, *adv.* formerly, long ago, a. 335. A.S. *gefyryn*.

Thasteð, *pr. s.* hastes, acts in haste, 255. O.F. *haster*.

Therest, 2 *pr. s.* hearest, a. 355.

I-herin, *v.* hear, 14; Iheren, 495. A.S. *gehieran*.

Ihid, *pp.* hidden, 522. A.S. *gehýdd*, *pp.* of (*ge*)*hýdan*.

Ihurð, *pp.* heard (to be), a. 300. See I-herin.

Ildre, *gen. pl.* of our elders, of our parents, a. 185. A.S. *ieldran*, *pl.* parents.

Ilef, *imp. s.* believe, a. 352; trust, a. 196. See Ileuen.

Ilered, *pp.* instructed, a. 66. A.S. *gelæred*, *pp.*

Ileste, *v.* last, endure, a. 225, a. 387. A.S. *gelæstan*.

Ileuen, *v.* believe, 690; Ilef, *imp. s.* believe, a. 352; trust, a. 196. A.S. *geliefan*.

Iliche, *adv.* alike, equally, 376. A.S. *gelice*.

Ille, *adv.* ill, badly, severely, 652, 657.

I-mulden, *v.* melt, a. 385. A.S. *gemylltan*.

Inne, within, 555. A.S. *innan*.

Inoh, *adj.* enough, 523; Inowe, *pl.* sufficient, a. 199. A.S. *genōh*, *pl.* *genōge*.

Iqueme, *pr. s. subj.* may please, a. 156. A.S. *gecwēman*.

Is, *pron. acc. pl.* them, 123. See note.

Isaid, *pp.* said, 329.

Ischapen, *pp.* decreed, destined, a. 143. See note.

Iselpe, *s.* (miswritten his elpe), good fortune, a. 362. A.S. *gesēlp*.

Isene, *adj. pl.* apparent (as being), a. 115. See note. A.S. *gesiene*.

Iseye, 2 *pr. s. subj.* were to see, should see, a. 273. Cf. A.S. *gesēon*.

Ishoten, *pp.* shot, discharged, 421. A.S. *gescoten*, *pp.* of *scōtan*.

Isowen, *pp.* sown, a. 123. A.S. *gesāwen*, *pp.* of (*ge*)*sāwan*.

Istreon, *s.* acquisition, a. 185. A.S. *gestrēon*.

Iuel, *adj.* evil, 258; difficult, 294. A.S. *yfel*.

Iuele, *adv.* ill, 261. A.S. *yfele*, *yfle*.

I-vere, *s.* companion; To i-vere, as a companion, a. 219. *See* Fere.

I-vo, *s. pl.* foes, a. 274. *See* Ifon.

Iwinp, *pr. s.* gains, a. 151. A.S. *gewinnan*.

Iwrapped (a. *iwrepped*), *pp.* incensed, 321; *Iwrepped*, angered, a. 276. Cf. A.S. *geurāðian*, to incense; *geurāðan*, to be angry.

Iwriten, *s. pl.* writings, records, a. 103, 109. Cf. A.S. *pl. gewritu*.

Iwurche pe, *imp. s.* make for thyself, procure, a. 374. A.S. *gewyrcan*.

Iwurpe, *v.* become, be, a. 263, a. 299, a. 435; *Iwurpen*, become, turn, 397; *Iwurpe*, *pr. s. subj.* may be, may happen, 571; let be done, 572. A.S. *geweorpan*.

Kenliche, *adv.* keenly, fully, 88.

Kenne, *pr. s. subj.* may know, understands, 68. (*Read i-kenne*, for the metre.) Cf. A.S. *cennan*, Icel. *kenna*.

Keren, *v.* select, choose out, 665. *See* note. Cf. A.S. *cyre*, choice.

King, *s.* king, 12, 17; Kingis (kinhis), *pl.* 2.

Lage, *s.* law, c. 8, c. 97. A.S. *lagu*.

Lageliche, *adv.* lawfully, c. 72; *adj.* lawful, c. 77.

Lasse, less, 461. A.S. *lāssa*.

Lasten, *v.* last, -387. A.S. *lāstan*.

Lat, *imp. s.* let, 614; *pr. s.* lets, 98. *See* Leten.

Lawe, *dat.* law, 8. A.S. *lagu*. *See* Lage.

Laweliche, *adv.* lawfully, 72; *Laueliche*, 77.

Laze, *s.* law, rule, 97. *See* Lawe.

Lede, *dat.* people; In lede, among the people, 335; Leden, *pl.* 27, 612; Ledin, *pl.* 39. A.S. *lēod*. *See* Leode.

Leden, *v.* to lead, 519; *v.* guide (thyself), conduct (thy life), 559; *ger.* to govern, 76; Lede, *v.* lead, 16; control, a. 351. A.S. *lēdan*.

Lef, *adj.* lief, dear, 213. (*Read leue*, *pl.*) *See* Leue.

Leme, *s.* lucid appearance, shininess, radiance, 306*. A.S. *lēoma*, radiance.

Lengen, *v.* prolong, 392. A.S. *lengan*.

Lengest, *adv.* longest, 351. A.S. *lengest*.

Leode, *dat.* people, a. 370; *pl.* a. 40, a. 212. *See* Lede.

Leof, *adj.* dear, a. 370; Leoue, *pl.* a. 38. A.S. *lēof*. *See* Lef.

Leorny, *v.* learn, a. 107; *Learneþ*, *pr. s.* a. 101. A.S. *leornian*.

Leop, *s.* song, a. 333. (MS. *loþ*.) A.S. *lēop*.

Leoue, *adj. pl.* dear, a. 38. A.S. *lēof*. *See* Lef.

Leren, *v.* teach, 214, 402; *Lerin*, *v.* 13; *Leren*, *v.* learn, 637; *Lere*, 1 *pr. s.* teach, 608; *Lerip*, *pr. s.* teaches, 287; *Lere*, *imp. s.* 432, 640; *Ler þu þe*, *imp. s.* teach thou thyself, learn, 367. A.S. *lāran*.

Les (a. *lest*), 2 *pr. s.* lettest, allowest, 437. *See* Leten; and cf. *Bus*.

Lese, *adj.* false, 663. A.S. *lēas*. *Lesen*, *ger.* to lose, 366. A.S. *lēosan*.

Lesinge, *s.* leasing, lying, 363; *Lesing*, 671. A.S. *lēasung*.

Lest, *pr. s.* 2 *p.* lettest, permittest, a. 437. *See* Leten.

Lest, least, 650.

Lesten, *v.* last, endure, 225;
Lestinde, *pres. pt.* enduring, 474.
A.S. læstan.

Leten, *v.* abandon, cease, give up, 277; leave, 394, *a.* 194;
Letin, *v.* resign, 166, 179, 190;
Lete, *v.* give up, *a.* 277; **Let**, *pr. s.* lets, *a.* 453; **Letet** (*for* Let it), let it go, disregard it, 525; **Let þe**, behave thyself, 598. **A.S. lætan.**

Løpe-bei, *adj.* pliant, lissom, unstable, 692. See note.

Løpere, *adj. pl.* evil, bad, 287.
See Løpere.

Letteris, *s. pl.* letters, writings, 69.

Leue, *s.* belief, trust, 548. **A.S. (ge)læfa.**

Leue, *voc.* lief, dear, 574. **See Lef.**

Leuen, *v.* believe, 352; **Leue**, *imp. s.* trust, 196. **A.S. geliefan.**

Løjen, *v.* lie to, deceive, 163; *ger.* to deceive, 368. **A.S. lōgan.**

Libben, *v.* live, *a.* 203. **A.S. libban.** See **Liue.**

Liche, *s.* body, 471. **A.S. līc.**

Lif, *s.* life, 15, 44, 178.

Ligen (*sic*), *v.* lie, lie down, 467.

Liht[ē], *dat.* light, 566.

Lihte, *adv.* lightly, easily, *a.* 290.

Likeþ, *pr. s.* it pleases, 525;

Likiþ, pleases, 234, 481; **Like**, *pr. s. subj.* may like, likes, 137;

Likin, *2 pr. pl. subj.* may please, 43. **A.S. lician.**

Listeliche, *adv.* artfully, slyly, 666. **A.S. listlice.**

Listis, *s. pl.* arts, 560; contrivances, 638. **A.S. list.**

Lipen, *v.* listen to, pay attention to, *c.* 27. **Icel. hlýða.**

Litil, *adj.* small, 431.

Liue, *v.* live, 547; **Liuiu**, 203; **Liuiu**, 203; **Liuiuende**, *1 pres. pt.* living, 278. See **Libben.**

Liue, *dat. life*, 565; **Liuis**, *gen.* 40, 162. (*Wenen* governs the genitive.)

Lizen, *v.* lie, tell lies, 670. **A.S. lōgan.**

Loare, *dat.* lore, teaching, *c.* 66. (Spelman has *loage*, perhaps meaning 'law'.) **A.S. lār.**

Lokin, *v.* observe, regard, pay heed to, 70; **Locen**, *ger.* to take care, *c.* 98; **Loke**, *imp. s.* regard, 371; take heed, 499, 501; **Loke**, *pr. s. subj. as imp.* let him look (to it), 98. **A.S. lōcian.**

Lond, *s.* land, 71, 76; **Londe**, *dat.* the country, 379.

Lone, *s.* loan, gift, 186; *dat.* loan, gifts, 564. (The true form is *loon* or *lōn*; *lone* is a *dat.* form used as a *nom.*) **Icel. lán.**

Longe, *def. adj.* tall, 692; **Long**, 680; **Longes**, *gen.* (after *wenep*), long, 162. See **Liuis.**

Lore, *s.* teaching, 708. **A.S. lār.** See **Loare.**

Lorþeu, *s.* instructor, teacher, *a.* 105. See note.

Loð, *adj.* hateful, 363; **Loþe**, *acc.* hostile one, enemy, *a.* 350; *pl.* hateful, suspected, 487. **A.S. lād.**

Louerd, *s.* lord, master, 301, 563, 591; **Louird**, 28, 44, 177; *gen.* lord's, 685. **A.S. hlāford.**

Louien, *v.* love, 599; **Lovin**, *2 pr. pl. subj.* may love, 43; **Louede**, *pl. s.* 20. **A.S. lufian.** See **Luue.**

Lude, *adv.* aloud; **Lude** and **stille**, aloud and in silence, *i.e.* under all circumstances, 325; *a.* 439. See note to **l.** 325.

Luden, *s. pl.* noises, noisy utterances, 687. Cf. **A.S. hlyd**; see note.

Lufsum, *adj.* pleasing, loveable, 18. **A.S. lufsum.**

Lusninde, *pres. part.* listening, watchful, 646, 654. See note to **l.** 645.

Lustin, *v.* listen to, 28; **Lust**, *imp. s.* 212; **Lvsteb**, *imp. pl. a.* 212. **A.S. hlýstan.**

Lustlike, *adv.* eagerly, with pleasure, 212. A.S. *lustlice*.

Lutel, *adj.* little, a. 431; **Lutele**, *dat.* 395. A.S. *lytel*.

Lutel, *adv.* for a little time, 387; **Lutil**, little, 194.

Lupere, *adj.* bad (man), 651, 654; evil-hearted, 646; *pl.* evil, 364. A.S. *lyðre*. See *Leþere*.

Luuē, *imp. s.* love, a. 371; **Luuēde**, *pt. s. subj.* might love, might enjoy, a. 165; **Luviēde**, *pres. pt. c.* 41. See *Louien*.

Lyeu, *s.* a reward, recompense, a. 407. See note.

Lyep, *pr. s.* deceives, a. 163.

Lyues, *gen. (after wenep)*, life, a. 162; **Lyue**, *dat.*; By pine lyue, in your life, a. 318. A.S. *lyf*.

Madmes, *s. pl.* treasures, 193, 198, 384. A.S. *māþm*, *māþum*.

Maist, 2 *pr. s.* mayest, 241.

Maister, *s.* master, 52, 299. O.F. *maistre*.

Makede, *pt. s.* made, 568. A.S. *macode*, *pt. s.*

Mamelip, *pr. s.* babbles, prates, 492. Imitative; cf. E. *mumble*.

Me, *indef. pron.* one, 641; a. 347, 350. A.S. *man*.

Medis, *s. pl.* meadows, 94. A.S. *mēd*.

Melten, *v.* melt, 385.

Menep, *pr. s. as fut.* will lament, a. 237. A.S. *mēnan*.

Metes, 2 *pr. s.* meetest, 615.

Michte, *pt. s.* might, 341.

Mid, *prep.* with, 124, 219, 322, A.S. *mid*.

Middelerd, *s.* earth, world, 389. A.S. *middaneard*, *middangeard*.

Miht (mist), 2 *pr. s.* mayest, 239 (A.S. *miht*); **Mihtin** (mistin), 2 *pt. pl.* might, 21.

Mildeliche, *adv.* mildly, a. 37.

Mildist, *adj.* mildest, 52.

Minde, *dat.* remembrance, 601.

Mine, *pl. my*, 215.

Mixe, *s.* muck, dung, a. 385. A.S. *meox*.

Mizte, *s.* strength, 539; **Mizten**, *pl.* powers, 597. A.S. *miht*.

Moche, *pl.* great, 199.

Mod, *s.* fit of anger (lit. mood), 323; mood, attitude of mind, 479; mood, mind, 356; **Mode**, *s. dat.* mood, mind, courage; (perhaps) stable conduct, 676. (Hardly for *niod*, 'need,' as an assonance seems to be intended.) A.S. *mōd*.

Moder, *s.* mother, 297. A.S. *mōdor*.

Mon, *s.* man, 23, 82, 134, 204, 365; **Monnes**, *gen.* man's, 84; **Monnis**, *gen.* 432; **Alle monnes spechen**, all a man's sayings, 353; **Monne**, *dat. pl.* to men, 357; **Monne**, *gen. pl.* of men, 51. A.S. *mann*; *gen. pl.* *manna*; *dat. pl.* *mannum*.

Monezen, *v.* mention, remind, 530. A.S. *manian*.

Monimon, many a man, 160.

Mon-pewes, *pl.* manly virtues, a. 432. A.S. *mann-þēaw*.

Mony, many a, 204; **Monie**, *pl.* many, 2, 199; **Moni**, 306, 308. A.S. *manig*.

Mor, more, 242.

Morze-solep, *s.* morning sleep, 473. A.S. *morgen*, morning.

Mot, *pr. s.* may, 143; **Mote**, *pr. s. subj. a.* 225. A.S. *mōl*.

Mowe, 2 *pr. s.* mayest, 547. See *Moje*.

Mowen, *ger.* to mow, 94; **Mowin**, *v.* inow, 83. A.S. *māwan*.

Moje, 2 *pr. s.* canst, 561. See *Muze*.

Muchil, *adv.* long, 474; **Mukil**, much, 368. A.S. *mycel*, for *micel*.

Multeplien, *v.* multiply, 675.

Munye, 1 *pr. s.* admonish, remind, a. 37. A.S. *manian*.

Murpe, *s.* pleasure, 567. A.S. *myrgh*.

Museð, *pr. s.* monseth, catches mice, 296.

Muð, *s.* the mouth, 492; **Muþ**, a. 356; **Mupe**, *dat.* 530. A.S. *mūd*.

Muze, 1 *pr. pl.* may, 403; *pr. s. subj.* may, 153; (a. *mvwe*), *pr. s.* may, can, 170; **Muzen**, 2 *pr. pl.* may, 14. Cf. A.S. *magon*. See **Moje**.

Myd alle, with all, i.e. wholly, a. 190. A.S. *mid calle*.

Nabbe, *pr. s. subj.* may not have, has not, a. 426. A.S. *nabban*.

Narruliche, *adv.* narrowly, niggardly, 519.

Nat, not, in no respect, 57.

Nauð, (*for* Ne hauð), hath not, 426 (MS. Trin. has *nauid*).

Ne, not, 127.

Nede, *s.* time of need, 372; **Neden**, *pl.* needs, 504. A.S. *nēod*. See **Neode**.

Nefere, never, 134.

Nei, *adv.* nigh, 582, 683.

Nele, *pr. s.* will not, a. 358. Cf. A.S. *nyllan*.

Nenne, *pl.* no, a. 414.

Neode, *s.* need, a. 213; *dat.* time of need, a. 316. See **Nede**.

Nere (*for* Ne were), would not be, a. 127; were not, 210; a. 448.

Neuedest (*for* Ne heuedest), hadst not, 514.

Neuer-mo, nevermore, a. 221.

Nexste, *adj.* next, nighest; *as s.* nearest neighbour or relative, 371.

Nim, *pr. s.* take, 673. A.S. *niman*.

Nis (*for* ne is), there is not, 168, 185.

Non, none, 426; **None**, no one, 551; **Nones**, *gen.* of no, 417. A.S. *nān*.

Not, *pr. s.* knows not, a. 172. A.S. *nāt*.

No-ping, nothing, naught, 58.

Nowiht, not at all, in no way, 284; **Nouht**, in no degree, 128; **Nouht**, *s.* nothing, 201.

Nu, *adv.* now, 575. A.S. *nū*.

Nule, *pr. s.* will not, a. 106, a. 295. Cf. A.S. *nyllan*.

Ny-wurpe (*for* Ne y-wurpe), *imp. s.* become not, a. 184. A.S. *weorðan*, to become.

O (*for* On), in, 610.

O, a, 121; one, a, a. 388.

O, *prep.* of, 373. (But probably short for *on*, i. e. in.)

O, *prep.* (*for on*), in, c. 66.

Of, *prep.* concerning, 280; from, 90, 637; out of, a. 129; for, 564.

Ofer-howeþ, *pr. s. as fut.* will disregard, despise, a. 445. A.S. *oferhogian*.

Of-reden, *v.* surpass in counsel, outwit, 642. See note.

Of-riden, *v.* outride, surpass in riding quickly, 641.

Ofte, *adv.* often, 484; **Ofter**, *comp.* more often, 324.

Of-pinkeþ, *pr. s.* it repents (him), he is grieved, 531. A.S. *of þyncan*.

Ogen, *adj.* own, c. 85. A.S. *āgen*. See **Ōzene**.

Oliue (*for* On life), in life alive, 260.

On, *prep.* in, 24 (see note), 151; a. 106.

On, *pr. s. as fut.* will grant, allow, will be in favour (of your misfortune), 240; will allow, a. 242. A.S. *ann*, pres. t. of *unnan*.

On and tuenti, one and twenty, 668.

Onder, *prep.* under, 64.

One, *adj.* alone, 509; *dat.* 243.

One, *adv.* alone, only, 45, 49, 51, 53, 176; by himself, a. 70. A.S. *āna*.

One (*for* On a), in a, 395.
 One, *error for* On, *prep.* in, 632.
 Onsuerrēn, *v.* answer, make answer, 666.

Ore, *s.* favour, mercy, a. 241. A.S. *ār*.

Orgul-prude, *s.* great pride, arrogance, 286. O.F. *orgoīl*, *orguīl*, pride.

Oper, or, 616.

Opere, *pl.* others, 342; Opir, *s.* other, 585; Non opir, not otherwise, 330.*

Oper-hwile, *adv.* sometimes, 327.

Ou, you, a. 29.

Ouer, *prep.* above, 600; Ouir, over, of, 44.

Ouer-gangin, *v.* transgress, 446. A.S. *ofergangan*.

Ouer-god, *pr. s.* surpasses, 217. A.S. *ofergān*.

Ouer-prute, *s.* excessive pride, a. 286. Cf. A.S. *ofer-prūt*, arrogant.

Ouer, *prep.* beyond, apart from, a. 342.

Owene, own, 440; Owe, a. 224; Owere, *dat. f.* a. 85. A.S. *āgen*. See O3ene.

Ower, yours, a. 213.

O3ene, *adj.* own, 85, 167; O3e, 85. A.S. *āgen*.

Plouis, *s. pl.* ploughs, 95.

Pouere, *adj. pl.* poor, 375; Poure, a. 39. O.F. *povre*.

Prude, *adj. pl.* proud, 5; Prute, a. 5. A.S. *prūt*.

Pruden, *v.* be proud of, boast (himself), 686.

Quad, (*a.* queþ), quoth, said, 25, 61, &c. A.S. *cwæþ*.

Qued, *s.* a bad man, 702; aversion, scorn, a. 305. See *cwēd* in Stratmann, *quad* in Chaucer.

Quele, *pr. s. subj.* die, a. 156. A.S. *cwelan*.

Quemen, *v.* please, 691. A.S. *cwēman*.

Quene, *gen. s.* of a woman; (*or*) *gen. pl.* of women, 336. A.S. *cwene*, *gen. pl. cwena*, for *cwenena*.

Red, *s.* advice, counsel, 331, 336, 681; a. 330; 'for he desires evil counsel for thee,' 703. (Or read *rede*, *v.*; 'for he will counsel thee thine evil.') A.S. *rǣd*.

Rede, *def. adj.* red, red-haired, 702; Red, 680; Rede, red, *dat.* 124. A.S. *rǣd*.

Reden, *v.* advise, 503; read, a. 103; Rede, a. 109; *pr. s. subj.* 602. A.S. *rǣdan*.

Rei, *adj.* fierce, angry, passionate, 682, 693. A.S. *hrēoh*.

Reid, *s.* counsel, 330; Reides, *pl.* 640. See Red.

Reme, *v.* to make room, to leave clear; þu 3ef him þe wei reme = do thou permit him to clear the way, 617; see the note. A.S. *rȳman*, O.Fries. *rēma*.

Reowe, *v.* rue, grieve, a. 456. A.S. *hrēowan*. See Rewen.

Rere, *v.* raise, procure, 302. A.S. *rǣran*.

Rewen, *v.* rue, grieve, 442; Rewe, be grievous to, a. 111. See Reowe.

Riche, *adj.* rich, 56; *pl.* rich people, 375.

Rid, þe, *imp. s.* ride thee, i. e. ride on, 230.

Riht, *s.* right, justice, 79. A.S. *riht*.

Rihtwis (riste-wis), *adj.* righteous, 55. A.S. *rihtwis*.

Rimen, *v.* depart, lit. make room, 'clear out,' 173. See Reme.

Ri3ten, *v.* right, set right, 596. A.S. *rihtan*.

Rowen, *ger.* to row, 145.

Ryhtwis, *adj.* righteous, a. 63. See Rihtwis.

Sadilbowe, *s.* saddle-bow, the upper front part of a saddle, 229. (Because it cannot hear what is said.)

Saije, 1 *pr. s.* say, 339, 524; **Saith**, *prs. s. as fut.* will say, 231; **Saije**, 2 *prs. s. subj.* (thou mayst) say, 480; **Sai** (*read Saije*), 271.

Salomon, **Solomon**, 329, 405.

Salt, *s.* salt, 470.

Samne (*a.* **Sommen**), *v.* join, unite, 34. A.S. *sammian*.

Saulle, *s.* soul, 207; *pl.* souls, 33.

Sawe, *s.* saw, proverb, a. 361; **Saje**, 361; **Sawen**, *pl.* sayings, 35. A.S. *sagu*.

Sajin, *v.* say, 631. See **Saije**.

Scarneð, *pr. s. as fut.* will deride, 238. O.F. *escarnir*, *escharnir*, to deride; from O.H.G. *scern*, derision.

Schendful, *adj.* shameful, vile, a. 311. A.S. *scendan*, *vb.*; from *scand*, *sb.* disgrace.

Schene, *adj.* beautiful, 310. A.S. *sciene*, lit. 'showy.'

Schete, *s.* sheet, 310.

Scholde, *pt. s.* ought, 289.

Schondes, *gen.* of disgrace, 310. A.S. *scand*.

Schotte, *imp. s.* pay scot; hence, participate with, take part with, consort with, a. 411. A.S. *ge-scot*, contribution, payment.

Schullen, *pr. pl.* will surely, will be sure to, 191; 1 *pr. pl.* must, 179.

Slepen, *v.* sleep, 468.

Scold, *s.* scold, scolding person, 412; **Scolde**, 705.

Scumes, *s.* *pl.* shades of twilight (?), a. 334. See note.

Sedis, *s. pl.* seeds, 93.

See, *s.* sea, a. 146, a. 197.

Se-flood, *s.* flood of the sea, flood-tide, 146, 197.

Segge, *v.* say, a. 239; 1 *pr. s.* a. 339; **Seije**, 1 *pr. s.* say, 706;

Seizen, *v.* 576; **Seien**, *v.* tell, 239; **Seieth**, *pr. s.* says, speaks, 348; **Segge**, 2 *pr. s. subj.* thou say, a. 271; **Sel**, *imp. s.* 570. A.S. *secan*. See **Sey**.

Selden, *adv.* seldom, 304; **Selde**, 693. A.S. *seldan*.

Sele, *s. dat.* happiness, 305. A.S. *sel*.

Seli, *adj.* happy, 378. A.S. (*ge-*)*skelig*.

Selliche, *adv.* wonderfully, 304. A.S. *sellice*.

Selpe, *s.* good fortune, 362. A.S. *selþ*.

Seluen, *acc. or dat.* himself, 64.

Senden, *pr. pl.* are, 219. A.S. *sindon*.

Sendep, *pr. s.* sends, 517.

Seorewe, *s.* sorrow, a. 332; **Seruþe**, 332. A.S. *sorg*.

Sete, *s.* seat, 629.

Seð, *pr. s.* sees, 236.

Setin, *pt. pl.* sat, 2.

Seuorde, *dat.* Seaford, a. 1.

Sey, *imp. s.* say, tell, 229. See **Segge**.

Seje, *pt. pl. subj.* should see, 273.

Shal, shalt, must, 248; **Shaltu**, shalt thou, 358.

Shapen, *v.* happen, fall out, 143.

Shule, *pr. s. subj.* ought to, 71; **Shulen**, 1 *pr. pl.* shall, 552;

Shullen, 1 *pr. pl.* must, 188;

Scholde, *pt. s.* ought, 493; **Shuldin**, *pt. pl.* should, 16.

Sibbie, *adj. pl.* related (by blood), 484. A.S. *sibb*, relationship; *gesibb*, related.

Siforde, *dat.* Seaford, 1.

Siker, *adv.* securely, 218; certainly, 524. A.S. *sicor*, from L. *securus*.

Sikerliche, *adv.* safely, securely, 377.

Singen, *v.* sing, utter, 355; **Singende**, *pt. pres.* singing, 230.

Sipen, *adv.* afterwards, 623,
635. A.S. *siddan*.

Sitte, *v.* sit, dwell, a. 218;

Sitten, *v.* remain, 378; **Site**, *imp.*

s. sit thou, 575, 635. A.S. *sittan*.

Sixst, 2 *pr. s.* seest, 627.

Slit, *pr. s.* slides, slips, 700.

Smerten, *v.* to smart, feel pain,

624; **Smertē**, *pr. s.* pains, 695;

Smeorte, *pr. s. subj.* may pain, a.

244. A.S. *smeortan*.

So, *so*, 350; **as**, 126, 470, 608.

Sone, *adv.* soon; *wei sone*,

very soon, a. 253; quickly, 630,

632; soon, 421. A.S. *sōna*.

Sone, *dat.* son, 550; *voc.* 574.

A.S. *sunu*.

Sor, *s.* sore, affliction, 241.

A.S. *sār*.

Sore, *adv.* sorely, severely, a.

411, a. 456; 442.

Soreȝe, *s.* sorrow, grief, 235,

469; **Sorw**, 190. A.S. *sorg*.

Sory-mod, *adj.* sad, sad in

mind, a. 446.

Sot, *s.* foolish man, 622; **Sottis**,

gen. a fool's, 421; **Sotte**, *dat.* sot,

fool, a. 412. A.S. *sot*.

Sope, *adj. pl.* true, 577. A.S.

sōp.

Sowin, *ger.* to sow, 93; **Sowith**,

pr. s. sows, 82; **Sowen**, *pp.* sown,

123. A.S. *sāwan*.

Sparep, *pr. s.* spares, a. 451.

A.S. *sparian*.

Speche, *dat.* speech, c. 22;

Spechen, *pl.* 353.

Stable, *adj.* steadfast, 673.

Stelin, *v.* steal, 665. A.S.

stelan.

Steorne, *adv.* sternly, cruelly,

a. 302. A.S. *styrne*.

Steren, *v.* (lit. steer), rule, pro-

vide for, 562. A.S. *stieran*.

Sticke, *dat.* stick, 697.

Stille, *adj.* silent, 424, 656;

adv. in silence, noiselessly, 325,

653.

Ston (*for* stone), *dat.* stone, 697.

Stonden, *v.* stand, 628.

Stondes, *gen.* hour's, 311.*

A.S. *stund*. See *Stunde*.

Stoni, *adj.* stony, hard, 694.

Stren (a. *istreon*), *s.* acquisition,

185. A.S. *strēon*, *gestrēon*.

Strenȝp, *s.* strength, 561.

Stretes, *s. pl.* streets, 616.

Stronge, *adj.* difficult, 145;

Strong, strong, 18.

Stunde, *dat.* hour, time, 395.

See *Stondes*.

Suich, such, 83.

Suipe, *adv.* very, 8.

Sukep (MS. has *sūh in l.* 469,

suket in l. 471), sucketh, or rather

soaketh, 469, 471. A.S. *sūcan*, to

suck; *socian*, to soak.

Swioh, such, 239, 526. (Per-

haps in l. 239 read *swiche*; but

see l. 241.)

Swift, *adj.* quick, 282.

Swikelne, *adj. acc. m.* deceit-

ful, a. 356. A.S. *swicol*.

[**Swinker**, *s.* toiler, 150.]

Swinkin, *ger.* to toil, labour,

147; **Swinke**, *pr. s.* toils, labours,

a. 150. A.S. *swincan*.

Swipe, *adv.* greatly, 18; very,

extremely, 157; excessively, a. 135;

decidedly, 318; To swipe, too

much, 196. A.S. *swiðe*, *adv.*

Swo, *adv.* so, 56, 269, 312,

405; as, 293. A.S. *swā*.

Swōte, *s. dat.* sweat; A swote,

in sweat, with sweat, a. 292. A.S.

swāt.

Swoti, *adj.* covered with per-

spiration, 292. A.S. *swätig*.

Tales, *s. pl.* tales, 413.

Tazte, *pt. s.* taught, 444, 634.

A.S. *tāhte*, *pt. t.* of *tācan*.

Te (*for* The, *after* And), the,

236; c. 82, 91, 92.

Te (*for* þe, *after* it), *dat.* to

thee, 524.

Telep, *pr. s. as fut.* will blame,

a. 238. A.S. *tēlan*.

Tellen, *ger.* to tell, report, 416; Telle, 1 *pr. s.* account, 422; Tellit (*for* Telle it), tell it, 669.

Ten, *v.* show, display (himself), 685. A.S. *tēon*.

Tene, *s.* grief, sorrow, 303. A.S. *tēona*.

Thi (*for* Thi, *after* þat), thy, 232.

Tidinges, *s. pl.* tidings, 416.

To, *prep.* to; Him to, into him, 469.

To, too, 184, 282.

To-delen, *v.* separate, 583. A.S. *todālan*.

To-moreuin (*for* To-morwen), to-morrow, 508.

To-teone, *v.* vex greatly, a. 303. See Tene.

To-trayen, *v.* torment, vex extremely, a. 303. Cf. A.S. *trega*, grief, affliction.

Treowe, *adj.* true, straight, a. 295; *miswritten* Ter, 295. A.S. *getreowe*, *adj.*

Tresten, *v.* trust, rely, 505.

Trowe, *pr. s. subj.* may trust to, trusts to, 165. A.S. *trūwian*.

Trowpe, *s.* truth, 506. A.S. *trōwþ*.

Tune, *dat.* man's abode (lit. town), 534. See the note.

Tunge, *s.* tongue, 282, 425. A.S. *tunge*.

Turne, *v.* turn away, depart, a. 173.

þan, *dat. m.* the, a. 87; *acc. m.* 614; þane, *acc. m.* a. 350, a. 352.

A.S. *þām*, *dat.*; þone, *acc.*

þanen, thence, 151. A.S. *þanon*.

þanke, *imp. s.* thank, 563. A.S. *þancian*.

þanne, then, 191, 511, 563; when, 140, 164, 492, 650. A.S. *þanne*, *þonne*, then, when.

þanne (*read* þan, *as in* a.), than, 324.

þar, where, a. 347, a. 407. A.S. *þær*.

þare, *dat. f.* the, a. 8, a. 316. A.S. *þære*. See *þer*.

þarf, *pr. s.* need, ought, 161, 345, 461. A.S. *þearf*.

þar-myde, therewith, thereby, a. 392.

þar-of, therefrom, a. 188.

þas, on that account, 436. A.S. *þes*.

þas, *acc. pl.* those, a. 170. A.S.

þār, originally *pl. of þes*, this.

þat, that which, 571.

þaugh, though, 121; þau[h], 653. See *þoh*.

þe, *rel. pron.* that, which, a. 36; 475; who, a. 219; þe þat, he that, a. 106; þe mon þe, the man who, a. 100. A.S. *þe*.

þe, *dat.* to thee, 234, 481.

þef, *s.* thief, 704.

þeine, 2 *pr. s. subj.* serve, 499. A.S. *þēnian*, *þegnian*.

þen, *acc. masc.* the, 365, 627, 646; cf. 174. See *þan*.

þen, *adv.* when, 532. See *þanne*.

þenchen, *ger.* to think, design, 288. A.S. *þencan*.

þene, *acc. m.* the, a. 172, 174; that, a. 290. See *þan*.

þenes, *s. pl.* thanes, 215. A.S. *þegn*, *þēn*.

þenkep, *pr. s.* thinks, resolves, intends, 60; thinks, 246; þenkeð, 532; þenk, *imp. s.* 518. See *þenchen*.

þenne, than, 450, 642; then, 166; þenne . . . þenne, then . . . when, a. 112, 114. See *þanne*.

þeode, *dat.* people, nation, a. 369. A.S. *þēod*.

þeoh, though, 138.

þer, *adv.* where, wherein, 347.

þer, *dat. fem.* the, 126. See *þare*.

þer-after, *adv.* accordingly, c. 83.

per-fro, from it, 188.
per-inne, therein, 391.
per-mide, therewith, 623. (*Two lines seem to have been lost before l. 623.*)

per-to, to it, i.e. to come to it, 630.

pes, *gen. s.* of the, 97. A.S. *pas*.

pe-seluen, *acc.* thyself, 562; *nom.* 547.

pet, that, 170. A.S. *pæt*.

pewes, *s. pl.* habits, manners, 287; virtues, 577; *pewis*, 432; *peues*, 638; *peuues*, good services, 500. A.S. *pēaw*.

pewip, *pr. s.* shouts, cries out, 699. (*Perhaps for peutip.*) Cf. A.S. *pēotan*, to howl.

pey, though, a. 121.

peynes, *s. pl.* thanes, a. 2. See *penes*.

pin (*for* *pen*), *dat. of def. art.* to the, 228; *dat. or acc.* 244; *acc.* 245.

pinc, *imp. s.* suppose, 183. See *penchen*.

ping, *s.* thing, personage, 18; *pinge*, *dat. pl.* things, 600.

pire, *dat. f.* thy, a. 243. A.S. *pīnre*, *dat. f.* of *pīn*.

po, they, 75; them, those, 548. A.S. *pā*, *pl.* of *se*.

poh, nevertheless, 294, 310, 483; *poeh*, though, 136, 220. A.S. *pēah*.

pohte, *pl. s.* thought, expected, 293.

ponkes, *s. pl.* thoughts, 482. A.S. *pānc*, *ponc*, thought.

purh, *prep.* by means of, 361. A.S. *purh*.

Uexynde, *pres. pt.* growing, a. 168. See *Wexynde*.

Unc, *dual*, us two, 583. A.S. *unc*.

Unselpe, *s.* misfortune, 148. See *Selpe*.

Unwurp, *adj.* worthless, 316.

Up, *prep.* upon, 197.

Up-breidin, *v.* upbraid, 279.

Uppe, *prep.* upon, a. 197.

Ure, *gen. pl.* of us, 96; *poss. pron. our*, 178. A.S. *ūre*.

Ute, *adv.* outside, 554. A.S. *ūte*.

Uuele (= *uwele*), *s. dat.* evil, 135. See *Yuil*.

Vale, *adj.* many, a. 418. See *Fele*.

Vayre, *adv.* fairly, a. 347, 348.

Velde, *dat.* field, a. 169. A.S. *feld*.

Veoh, *s.* property, a. 192 (MS. *vouh*.) A.S. *feoh*.

Vere, *s.* companion; To vere, as a companion, a. 223. See *Fere*.

Vnbeten, *pp.* not beaten, 450.

Vnboren, *pp.* unborn, 449.

Vnbuhsam, *adj.* disobedient, a. 450. Cf. E. *buxom*.

Vndrunkin, *pp.* not drunken, 459.

Vnfoldip (*for* *umfoldip*), *pr. s.* folds around, embraces, 659. Cf. A.S. *ymbclyppan*, to embrace.

Vnhelpe, *s.* lack of health, illness, a. 113.

Vnkepe, *adj. pl.* strange, 535. A.S. *uncūð*.

Vnlede, *adj.* miserable, a. 337. A.S. *unlēð*, poor.

Vnluden, *s. pl.* unpleasant noises, bad language, 689. See *note*.

Vn-meke, *adj.* impatient, 538.

Vnpœu, *s.* evil habit, ill habit, vice, a. 290; *Vnpewes*, *pl.* a. 368. A.S. *undēaw*.

Vnwurð, *adj.* worthless, 120, 364.

Vnylimpe, *s.* misfortune, a. 148. A.S. *ungelimp*.

Vnyqueme, *adj.* displeasing, a. 444. A.S. *ungecwēme*.

Vordrye, *ger.* to further, a. 326. A.S. *fyrþrian*.

Vp-helden, *v.* uphold, sustain, 171. *See* Helden.

Vppon, *prep.* upon, a. 262. (MS. vppen.)

Vrre, *s.* anger, a. 205. A.S. *ierre*, *yrre*.

Vs-sulue, ourselves, a. 400*.

Vuel, *adj.* evil, worthless, a. 316; **Vuelne**, *acc. m.* evil, a. 330. A.S. *yfel*. *See* Yuil.

Vuele, *s. dat.* evil, a. 141.

Vurpere (a. *furper*), *adj.* further, forwarder, greater, 128.

Vyohes cunnes, of each kind, of every kind, a. 384. *See* Cunnes.

Wan, *adj.* wan, pallid, 580. A.S. *wann*.

Wane, *adj.* lacking, c. 57. *See* Wone.

War, *adj.* wary, prudent, 22. A.S. *war*.

Weize, *dat.* way, highway, 315; **Weie** (*better wei*), *acc.* 617; **Weis**, *pl.* 616. A.S. *weg*.

Wel, *adv.* well, 137, 143, 158; very, 18, 538; a. 120. A.S. *wel*.

Welden, *v.* possess, 193; enjoy, 526; control, 284, 537; govern, 440; **Weldin**, *v.* wield, acquire, 32; **Weldest**, 2 *pr. s.* possessest, a. 182; 388, 430, 543; **Welde**, *pr. s. subj.* may wield, possess, control, 138. A.S. *wealdan*.

Wele, *pr. s.* will, 529; *pr. s. subj.* may wish, will, 140; **Wille**, *pr. s.* will, 631. A.S. *wile*. *See* Wile, Welle.

Wele, *s.* weal, wealth, riches, 120, 127; prosperity, 142. A.S. *wela*.

Welle, *pr. s.* will, 631. *See* Wele.

Welpe, *s.* wealth, riches, 152, 181, 350, 382, 390; **Welpes**, *gen.* 558.

Wenden, *v.* go, depart, 175, 188; go, 584; come, 528; **Wende**, *v.* turn, apply himself, 434; **Wen-**

des, 2 *pr. s.* goest, 569; **Went**, *pr. s.* goes, 221. A.S. *wendan*.

Wene, *s. pl.* expectations, a. 114. A.S. *wēn*.

Wene, *v.* suppose, a. 231; **Wenen**, *v.* expect, 161, 345, 403; **Wenest**, 2 *pr. s.* expectest, 650; **Wenith**, *pr. s.* expects, 160, 344. A.S. *wēnan*.

Wenliche, *adj.* excellent, a. 105. A.S. *wēnlic* (*woenlic*).

Weole, *s.* wealth, a. 155. *See* Wele.

Wepen, *v.* weep, a. 267.

Wero, *s.* work, 20; **Werke**, *dat.* 22. A.S. *weorc*.

Werohin, *v.* work, do, 156; **Wercheþ**, *pr. s.* acts, 466. A.S. *wyrca*.

Werd, *s.* troop, band (of men), 697. A.S. *werod*.

Were, 2 *pr. s.* wast, 510; *pt. s. subj.* would be, should be, 127, 292.

Werian (a. *werie*), *ger.* to guard, protect, 89. A.S. *werian*.

Werle, *dat.* the world, 31, 151, 182, 585; **Werldes**, *gen.* 382. A.S. *weorold*.

Werse, 475. *Read* Wo-so (*for* Hwo-so), whosoever.

Wexynde, *pres. pt.* growing up, a. 433; **Wexende**, a. 438. A.S. *weaxan*.

Widewis, *gen.* the widow's, 593.

Wif, *s.* wife, 248, 258.

Wiht, *s.* wight, person, 443. A.S. *wiht*.

Wike, *s.* office, employment, 316. A.S. *wice*.

Wile, 1 *pr. s.* will, 576. *See* Wele.

Wilis, *s. pl.* wiles, wily acts, 649.

Wille, *s.* will, wish, 58, 187, 380, 572; desire, 326; **Wille** to Criste, what is pleasing to Christ, 399. A.S. *willa*.

Wille, 1 *pr. s.* will, 214. *See* Wile.

Wimmon, *s.* a woman, 281,

308, 323. A.S. *wifmann*, *wimmann*.

Winnen, *ger.* to win, get, 152.

Wis, *adj.* wise, 8, 21, 132, 134, 406, 462; *Wise*, *pl.* 35. A.S. *wis*.

Wisdome, *dat.* wisdom, 119. (In the Trin. MS. *wisdō*, with the *e* cut away.)

Wise, *s.* state, condition, 136, 232, 233; *wise*, way, manner, 400*. A.S. *wise*.

Wisiste, *wisest*, 23.

Wisliche, *adj. pl.* either (1) certain, sure, 30; or (2) wise, prudent. (A. has *wisliche*, *adv.* certainly.) A.S. *wislic*, *adj.* certain.

Wissin, *v.* teach, instruct, 29. A.S. *wissian*.

Wite, *s.* wise man, 633. A.S. *wita*. (MS. *wid*!)

Wite, *v.* know, a. 245; *Wiste*, *pt. s.* knew, 489; *Wiste* he, if he knew, a. 266. A.S. *witan*.

Witerliche, *adv.* verily, for a certainty, 701. Icel. *vitrliga*.

Wiþ, *prep.* against, a. 90; *Wið*, rom, 244; towards, 375, 592; by means of, 649.

Wið-alle, withal, 462.

Wið-innen, inside, 307; inwardly, 657. A.S. *wipinnan*.

Wið-uten, *adv.* externally, 306; outwardly, 656; *prep.* without, 119. A.S. *wiputan*.

Witin, *v.* know, 245. See *Wite*.

Wiue, *dat.* wife, 319.

Wiueþ, *pr. s.* wiveth, marries, 261. A.S. *wifian*.

Wlanc, *adj.* proud, fine, 315; *Wlonc*, 184; a. 315. A.S. *wlanc*.

Wlite, *s.* countenance, appearance, face, beauty, 249; hue, 580. A.S. *wlite*.

Wo, *s.* woe, 258.

Woo, *adj.* weak, 581. A.S. *wāc*.

Wod, *adj.* mad, 269, 478.

Wode, *def.* the mad man, 648. A.S. *wōd*.

Wode, *s.* wood, 169.

Woke, *adj. pl.* weak, 595. See *Woc*.

Wold, *s.* control; A wold, at your disposal, 182. A.S. *weald*.

Wolde, *pt. s. subj.* should possess, a. 389. A.S. *wealdan*. See *Weiden*.

Wole, *pr. s.* will, wishes to, 359; *Wolde*, *pt. s.* wished (to do), 283; would like (to do), 139, a. 288; would desire, 242; *Wolde*, 2 *pt. pl.* would, 27.

Wone, *adj.* wanting, lacking, 57. A.S. *wan*.

Wonin, *v.* dwell, live, 683; *Wonip*, *pr. s.* resides, 391. A.S. *wunian*.

Word, *s. pl.* words, 418, 419, 491; *Worde*, *dat. s.* speech, 632; *Wordes*, *gen.* of his speech, 301.

Word-wod, *adj.* mad in speech, 281. See *Wod*.

World-ayhte, *s.* worldly wealth, a. 382. See *Ahte*.

Worð, *adj.* worthy, 684. A.S. *weorð*.

Worpe, *in phr.* wel worpe, well be it for, 633. See *Wurpen*.

Worulde, *dat.* the world, 59. A.S. *worold*.

Wot, *pr. s.* knows, 172, 176. A.S. *wāt*.

Wowe, *s.* wrong, adversity, a. 142. A.S. *wōh*.

Woxin, *pp.* grown up, 433; *Woxen*, grown, 168. A.S. *weaxen*, *pp.*

Wrake, *s.* persecution, harm, 142, 647. A.S. *wracu*.

Wraþed, *pp.* angered, 276.

Wreche-dome, *s.* wretchedness, misery, 705.

Wrenoh, *s.* false notion, lit. deceit, 163; *Wrenches*, *pl.* tricks. A.S. *wrenc*.

Writes, *s. pl.* writings, 67. A.S. *writ*.

Wronge, *adj.* *pl.* as *s.* wrongs, 596.

Wrope, *adj.* *pl.* evil, perverse, adverse, grievous, a. 115. A.S. *wrāþ*.

Wune þe, *imp. s.* accustom thyself, keep thyself (free), a. 367. A.S. *wunian*.

Wunne, *s.* joy, pleasure, a. 390. A.S. *wyn*.

Wurche, *ger.* to work, make, procure, 374; to perform, 326; *Wurche*, 2 *pr. s. subj.* mayst perform, 398. A.S. *wyrca*.

Wurmes, *pl.* worms, 383. A.S. *wyrm*.

Wurshipe, *s.* worship, honour, 32.

Wurt, *s.* wort, herb, 168. A.S. *wyrt*.

Wurþ, *adj.* worth, a. 314.

Wurpen, *v.* become, be, 184, 299, 436; become, come, 201; *Wurþ*, *pr. s. as fut.* will (he) be, a. 304; *Wurþen*, 2 *pr. pl.* become, 487; *Wurþien*, *v.* come to, go to, 383; *Wurþe*, *imp. s.* let be, let happen, 571; *Wurþu* (*for* *Wurþ þu*), be thou, 269, 478. A.S. *weorþan*.

Wurpin, *v.* worship, 60; *Wurþen*, *v.* honour, favour, 404. A.S. *weorþian*.

Wurþshipes, *s. pl.* honours, a. 32. A.S. *weorðscipe*.

Wyn-drunken, drunken with wine, 270.

Wyttis, *s. pl.* wits, a. 67. (*But read* writes.)

Yonoweð, *pr. pl.* know, 672. A.S. *gecnāwan*.

Ydronken, *pp.* drunk, 476. A.S. *gedruncen*.

Yefst, 2 *pr. s.* givest away, a. 182.

Yeorde, *s.* the rod, a. 451. A.S. *gierd*, *gyrd*.

Yeorne, *adv.* eagerly, a. 101, 107. A.S. *georne*.

Yeue, *v.* give, a. 140.

Yongmon (*read* yong mon), a young man, a. 134.

Youhþe, *dat.* youth, a. 100, 106.

Yuele, *adv.* evilly, ill, 255, 476.

Yuil, *s.* evil, 141. A.S. *yfel*.

Y-werohe, *pr. s. subj.* may make, makes, 130. A.S. *gewyrca*.

Y-wille, *s.* desire, 423. A.S. *gewil*, *gewile*.

Ywyueth, *pr. s.* wiveth, marries, a. 261. A.S. *gewifian*.

3e, ye, 27. (MS. *we*.)

3if, if, 292.

3iuen, *v.* give, 140; 3ef, *imp. s.* 617. A.S. *giefan*.

3u, *acc.* you, 29.

3ueþe, *s.* youth, 157.

3ung, *adj.* young, 287; 3unge, *dat.* to the young, 613.

3ure, your, 28.

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